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# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
RAINY.  
Barometer 29.67.

(ESTABLISHED 1891)  
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July 31, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 78  
Humidity 91 91

July 31, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 85  
Humidity 90 73

8003 日四廿月六

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1918.

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236 PER ANNUM.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### VIOLENT FIGHTING NORTH OF THE MARNE.

#### GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO STOP THE ALLIES.

French Advance Further and Take Prisoners.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—In a successful minor operation on the night of July 28 in the Morlaucourt sector we took 143 prisoners and 36 machine guns. We gained all our objectives and beat off three counter attacks, inflicting losses. Despite low clouds, on July 28 we dropped ten tons of bombs on dumps, railway stations, and billets at Douai, Armentieres, Bapaume and Chaulnes. In early morning fighting we brought down nine aeroplanes. Four British machines are missing. We bombed at night Bapaume and active batteries north of the Somme. All the machines returned.

More French Captures.

London, July 30.

A French communique states:—During the day there has been very violent fighting on the whole front north of the Marne. The enemy, whose resistance has strongly increased, disputed every foot of the ground and attempted to drive us back by numerous counter attacks. We repulsed all assaults and made a further advance. On the outskirts of the village of Bessency, the Scottish captured a park and obelisk and maintained their positions, despite repeated German assaults. East of Plessechulin and Ouchy-le-Chateau we passed the Chateau Thierry Road and captured Grand Ezy and Cagny, also Bette-de-Chalmont, after a brilliant action, capturing 450 prisoners. North of Fere-en-Tardenois we extended our gains and entered Sergy. Further south, Roncheres fell into our hands. On the right we passed the Dormans and Rheims Road south of Villers Egon. We gained ground west of Bligny and St. Euphrasie. A German attack in Champagne, in the region south of Mont Sarran, failed.

#### Severe Fighting Beyond the Ourcq.

London, July 30.

An American official message states:—There is severe fighting beyond the Ourcq. Sergy, after changing hands four times, remains ours.

A German Story.

London, July 29.

A German wireless official message states:—Severe attacks on our new positions at Fere-en-Tardenois failed sanguinarily.

British Operations.

London, July 30.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—We took a few prisoners in a successful raid in the neighbourhood of the Ayette. Australian patrols entered positions about Merris and took forty prisoners. There is hostile gas-belling north-west of Albert.

The Allies' Pressure.

Paris, July 29.

A Havas Agency message states:—The German retreat is in full swing along the line. The enemy is pressing north. Breaking the rearguard resistance, General Foch's victorious troops crossed the Ourcq yesterday and occupied Fere-en-Tardenois, a very important road junction. Ever since the beginning of the German retreat, the tanks have done remarkable work. After breaking in the enemy front lines and preparing the way for infantry, the tanks throughout continued to exploit the success gained. Some even attacked enemy artillery batteries and killed all the gunners, thus permitting the advancing infantry to capture many guns.

The Germans retreating from the Marne admit the collapse of their gigantic offensive opened on July 15. This was to have cut the French armies in two and be followed by an advance on Paris. In it a million men were employed by the enemy. In whatever way General Ludendorff explains this retreat to the German public, it was imposed on him by the victorious pressure of Allied forces operating between Soissons and Rheims. The order had been given the German troops to resist at all costs. The High Command attached great importance to keeping and supporting the positions on the River Marne, which would have eventually set up a fresh attack from the starting point. Evidence of this is to be found in the following document found on an officer prisoner belonging to the 42nd Infantry Division:—"The positions north of the river must be defended and kept at all costs. Every position abandoned will be immediately recaptured. The High Command attaches the greatest importance to the possession of the heights commanding the passages of the Marne."

### IMPORTANT RUBBER DECISION.

How Companies May Benefit.

London, July 27.

The Rubber Share Brokers' Association states that the Merliman decision, dated on July 26, gives the Merliman Company a statutory ten per cent. on "recurring" expenditure in development since the inception of the Company. It is estimated that the Merliman Company will thus save £25,000 upon £89,000. Every Company which is affected by the Vallambrosa decision for income tax purposes will benefit similarly to the Merliman Company if the decision is upheld.

### THE ALBANIAN CAMPAIGN.

Allies' Pressure Increasing.

London, July 29.

An Austrian official message states:—In Albania the enemy's counter-pressure strengthened. Five violent enemy attacks in the Semini salient broke down sanguinarily.

### MUNITION WORKERS RESUME.

London, July 29.

The Press Bureau says that the Minister of Munitions announces that work has been generally resumed at Birmingham and Coventry. He is immediately appointing a Committee of Enquiry.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### BRITAIN'S GREAT WAR EFFORT.

The Allies' Clothier, Banker, Almoner and Universal Provider.

London, July 30.

Lord Curzon, speaking at a banquet at Gray's Inn, said that at the beginning of the fifth year of the war the purpose of the nation and Government showed no signs of weakening, abatement or modification. He believed that in the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet lay the solution to problems which had bewildered them for years. This machinery must now take a more permanent shape. Sister nations of the Empire must continue to have a voice in the great decisions of the Council Chamber, just as their soldiers participated in the decisions in the field. The events of the past fortnight were probably destined to exercise an influence on the whole course of the campaign not less remarkable than the battle of the Marne in 1914. Lord Curzon emphasised the particulars of the enemy's failure, his loss of initiative and the importance of the blow it had dealt upon the moral and prestige of the enemy troops. Although it was early to imagine that the enemy was beaten, the Allies' forces had found a genius in General Foch. Lord Curzon described the suddenness of the American entry into the fields of France as electric, reducing the enemy's superiority to equality, while the moral value of the enemy's ultimate numerical inferiority would be cumulative as time passed. Great Britain during the war had been the clothier, banker, almoner and universal provider of all the Allies. The supreme efforts of France would have been impossible but for us. Therefore, in view of the industrial services we had performed it was remarkable that our armies were not so small but so large.

Sir Robert Borden re-affirmed Canada's determination, despite all sacrifices, to fight to a finish to justify her entry into the war.

General Smuts paid a tribute to Britain's mighty efforts which were not given sufficient publicity. During the four years that had passed she had raised eight millions of men. Britain had the greatest Army in the field of all the Allies and was the only country which in war-time had increased its food-producing capacity. Her achievements had been done silently with characteristic calmness and dignity. The country had become the mainstay of the whole Allied resistance. It was impossible to predict the future, but whatever intervened we were determined to preserve the British Empire and the civilisation of the world.

### THE IRISH PROBLEM.

Debate in the House of Commons.

London, July 29.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Dillon moved the motion condemning the Government's Irish policy as alienating and exasperating the Irish people, and declaring that the only true solution of the problem "is to put in operation without delay the principles laid down by President Wilson in his historic utterance at Washington's grave." He declared that the Irish were holding back from the war because they believed that the Government was determined to break faith with Ireland and that conscription was to be imposed on Ireland in order to torpedo Home Rule. He proposed that the Irish question be referred to a jury of Americans appointed by President Wilson.

Mr. Shortt, replying, declared that Ireland was infinitely more quiet since the Sinn Féin leaders had been removed from harm's way. The authorities had discovered an elaborate military system in parts of Ireland, including instructions to the people how to destroy communications and to prevent the movements of troops. Explosives had been secretly brought from Glasgow. The Government had been forced to take strong measures. He declared that the Nationalist members themselves were to blame for the situation. The Nationalists, instead of taking Sinn Féin by the throat, tried to go one better. They had not helped Lord French, who wanted to avoid conscription. He asserted that Mr. Dillon would have adopted the same measures if he had been in his (Mr. Shortt's) shoes. The general feeling in Ireland had vastly improved. Seditions feeling had largely disappeared. He hoped to restore a state of feeling which would make Home Rule not only possible but desired by a substantial majority in Great Britain. Irishmen had only themselves to blame if they rendered this impossible.

Mr. Archibald believed that nothing had been done as regards the suggestions to consult the leading Dominion representatives in England with a view to arriving at a solution. Moreover he appreciated that the Dominion representatives might be reluctant to undertake responsibility. The Irish question could not be submitted to President Wilson. Concluding, Mr. Archibald emphasised the necessity to the Empire and the Allies of finding an ultimate settlement.

Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that the real difficulty was not between Englishmen and Irishmen but between Irishmen and Irishmen. The same right of self-determination claimed by the Nationalists could be claimed by the Ulstermen, and until Mr. Dillon was prepared to publicly recognise the difficulty, a settlement was impossible. Mr. Dillon himself admitted that the majority of the people in Ireland sided with the Germans. How, therefore, could Home Rule be given in these circumstances? He believed that not merely the Irishmen in the trenches but Irishmen throughout the world were willing to fight for liberty and he would ask whether the men who held back in this greatest struggle in the world's history really represented the race for which they were fighting and willing to die.

Mr. Dillon's motion was rejected by 245 votes to 106.

### THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

Some Successful Raids.

London, July 29.

A Palestine official message states:—In the coastal sector the Sikhs successfully raided, capturing prisoners and material and inflicting losses. East of the Jordan, Indian cavalry raided a post, killing and taking prisoners. Aeroplanes bombed camps at Amman, Shunet and Nimrin. The Arabs surprised a Turkish detachment in Southern Hedjaz, killing and taking prisoner all of them.

### THE WIGAN STRIKE SETTLED.

London, July 27.

The Wigan strike, particulars of which were cabled on July 17, has been settled. It has been agreed that a twenty-five per cent. advance is to be paid on current wages.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE GERMAN RETREAT.

Extent of the Allied Advance.

London, July 29.

The net result of the German retreat hitherto has been an Allied advance of from seven to eight miles on a front of twenty miles and the capture of a score of villages and several important forests. The most valuable result strategically is the restoration of the Allies' great Paris-Chateau Thierry-Chalons railway whereby the Champagne front can best be re-occupied and which is a most important factor in future developments. The action may now slow down and even become stabilised for a time between Soissons and Rheims where the Germans are apparently concentrating in great force, but the fact remains that the enemy has been badly beaten. He not merely does not hold a single inch of the ground gained on 15th July, but within a fortnight has been forced to abandon nearly half the advantages gained by his offensive of the 27th of May. The question now is will the enemy settle down to resistance on the plateau south of Vesle or continue his retirement to the heights between Vesle and the Aisne. The answer will depend on the extent of his losses and the number of his reserves and indications hitherto are that his losses are not excessive. It is regarded at least as certain that the salient will be flattened to a straight line from Soissons to Rheims which alone will shorten the Allied line by thirty miles and lessen the demands on the Allied reserves.

#### Causes of the Retreat.

London, July 29.

The French papers are discussing the causes of the retreat. Some attribute it to the fall of Oulchy-le-Chateau while others state that the brilliant British attack on Marfaux and Chaumazy is responsible because it increased the threat on Fismes which was the key to the whole salient.

#### An Immense Set-back.

London, July 29.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, writing on the afternoon of July 28, says: Thanks to the dense woods the enemy has been able to delay the advancing armies and hold up thousands with nests of machine-guns. Hence the enemy's losses are infinitesimal, compared with the time gained. He has saved most of his guns although he has been obliged to destroy ammunition. With the abandonment of the Marne, however, which the enemy held as long as possible in order to keep the important railway from Epervier to Chateau-Thierry, observation will considerably accentuate our progress. Indeed the pace has already quickened. It is already certain, that the enemy will not stand on the Ourcq and doubtless when we reach his prepared positions we shall find the enemy in great strength. What the Germans have chiefly suffered is the immense setback of plans and they will possibly be unable to recover before the end of the campaigning season.

#### Enemy's Position Made Intolerable.

London, July 29.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, writing on the 28th at nine in the evening, says: The Germans desperately resisted on Villeneuve plateau, which was swept by gun fire after the French drove off the defenders. Eventually our batteries turned the balance of gunpower and with the plateau won we had an ideal gun platform which made the enemy's Ourcq line intolerable. The Franco-Americans were then able to advance on the open slopes at a rate hitherto impossible and through the woods. Mounted troops proved most useful, but armoured cars and light tanks were ideal weapons for clearing out nests both on the ground and in the gun platforms on the trees. The trees served the enemy admirably in the forest country. American marksmen made sport of bringing them down. As an officer remarked it was like capercailzie shooting.

#### Large Booty.

London, July 29.

A Paris semi-official message says: The number taken prisoner in the retreat is not very high because the Allies can only advance most cautiously in a variegated country which is favourable for defence by machine-gun nests, while the Germans left only weak detachments with orders to hold on to the last in order to enable the main body to get away. Thus the enemy losses are relatively higher in killed than the prisoners. Contrarywise the booty is large especially in engineering machinery. The Germans were able to remove light artillery but had to abandon heavy guns and also most of their ammunition.

#### Four Hundred More Prisoners.

London, July 29.

A French communique states that north of the Marne there was no change during the night. We prisoners four hundred here yesterday.

#### A Real Allied Victory.

London, July 29.

The enemy has definitely abandoned the line of the Ourcq. There is little doubt that he will retreat behind Vesle which will give him a pretty straight line between Soissons and Rheims. This very good line is probably well entrenched, has good communications to the rear and also has three railway lines behind the front. Villages between Soissons and Bazoches are still apparently indicating that the Germans are about to retreat farther. The German withdrawal from the salient is a real Allied victory but in nowise a rout. Hitherto only one hundred have been prisoners and four guns taken.

#### British Successes.

London, July 29.

Field Marshal Douglas Haig says: The Australians in the Morlaucourt sector captured two lines of trench on a two miles front astride the Bray-Corbis road imprisoning one hundred and capturing a number of machine-guns. The enemy's casualties were heavy while ours were light. The Canadians twice successfully raided in the neighbourhood of Gavrelle. In a successful minor operation on the night of the 28th in Morlaucourt sector we prisoners 143, captured thirty-six machine-guns, gained all our objectives and beat off three counter-attacks inflicting losses.

#### STATUS OF ICELAND.

Stockholm, July 29.

Denmark has acknowledged Iceland as a sovereign state under their common king.

(Continued on page 8.)

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 27

The silver market is quiet.

### SINKING AN AUSTRIAN DREADNOUGHT.

Account of Heroic Raid on Pola.

An account is published here by an eye-witness who took part in the heroic raid on Pola on May 13, when an Austrian dreadnought was torpedoed and sunk. A correspondent in the Daily Chronicle.

The Italian force was composed of a section of armed motor launches. It had been agreed that when near the port the torpedo boat under Lieut. Commander Pellegrini, with three comrades, should leave the supporting convoy and pass alone through the final barrage to carry out the action as arranged.

The coast from Point Penada to Point Ompare is protected by a sea-wall one mile long. Coming in sight of this obstacle and the presence of a coastguard station between the end of the wall and Point Ompare, Commander Pellegrini left his escort and proceeded towards the island of San Girolamo. It was then 2.18 a.m.

For a long time there was dead silence at sea and inside the port, and the only sign of life was an occasional searchlight beam. At the end of 58 minutes, at 3.16 a.m., two loud explosions, typical of torpedoes, were distinctly heard one after the other.

An alarm gun was fired from Point Ompare, there was some machine-gun and rifle fire, then there was a terrific burst of artillery fire.

Special signals were arranged to make known the result of the attack, for it was foreseen that if Commander Pellegrini and his companions were not able to return they had still the same orders to abandon their ship after having accomplished their mission.

The operation proceeded exactly according to plan. At 1.30 on May 14 our ships picked up the Istrian Coast, and then the detachment under Commanders Pellegrini, Ciano, and Berardelli proceeded towards Pola.

Numerous searchlights were used by the enemy, but only to light up the interior of the port. At the beginning of the artillery fire there was clearly seen in the distance the luminous signal agreed upon, by which Lieut. Commander Pellegrini indicated to his comrades "I have torpedoed a ship," followed immediately by another signal which signified "My ship has been destroyed. All help is useless."

Having thus completed its task, the convoy made towards its base, where it arrived safely at dawn.

The enemy's reaction was limited to an attempted aerial attack against the convoy, but even that failed, thanks to the opportune intervention of a squadron of our chasing seaplanes, which after a desperate fight, and in spite of its numerical inferiority, succeeded in driving off the enemy machines and in bringing down three.

The luminous signals made by Commander Pellegrini show that his mission was successful, just as the sound of the gunfire and the searchlights which remained in action for nearly two hours, until 5.15 a.m., and which were continually directed towards a point in the interior of the harbour, exclude all doubt as to the authenticity of Pellegrini's signals. It is thus beyond all doubt that a hostile vessel was struck by two torpedoes and was sunk, or at least put out of action for a considerable time.

Lieut. Commander Pellegrini and his valiant comrades are prisoners.—Reuter.



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## GENERAL NEWS.

## Bigger Butter Ration.

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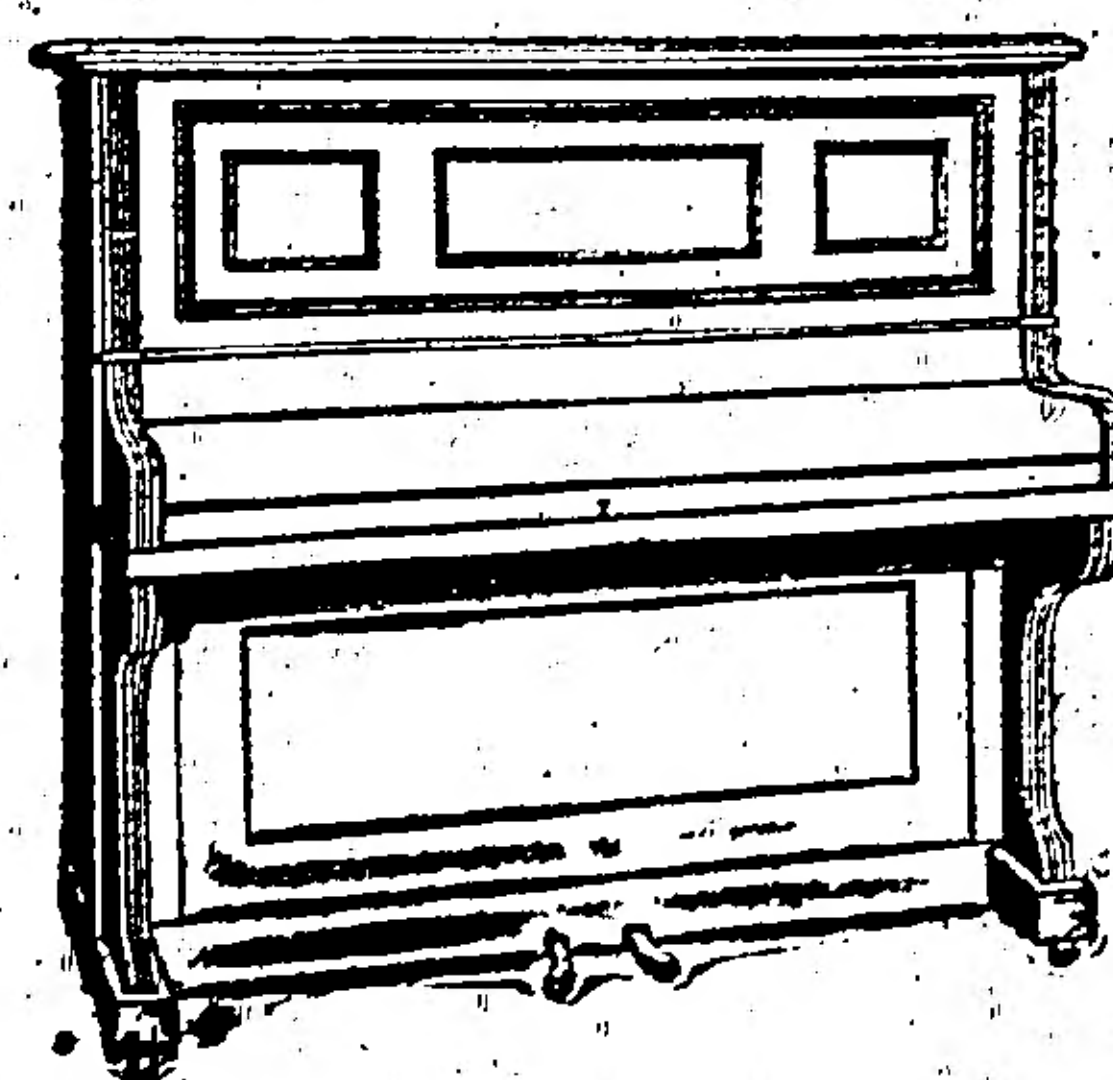
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Gors-y-Gedol, the ancestral home of the Vaughan and Moseyn families, with an estate of nearly 4,000 acres, has been given by the present owner as a contribution to the war fund of the Y.M.C.A. The property is situated about four miles from Barmouth, on the main coast road to Harlech, and in the midst of some of the most beautiful scenery in North Wales. The estate is well wooded, and comprises a sixteenth century mansion, with furniture of approximately the same period. There are nine farms, all let to suitable tenants, and three lakes with excellent fishing. There is also a unique collection of curios collected by the owner in the course of his travels, and these will be sold separately or with the estate. The property is to be offered for sale by private treaty immediately.

## To Link Forth and Clyde.

An interesting article by Captain G. S. O. Swinton appeared recently in the *Nineteenth Century*, advocating a ship canal between the Forth and the Clyde. The canal is advocated both as being desired by the Admiralty and as very necessary for merchant shipping. The author states that the distance between Glasgow and London by sea would be shortened by 255 miles; between Glasgow and Newcastle by 407; and between Glasgow and Hamburg by 380 miles. There are two alternative schemes under consideration, and the estimated cost of the cheaper, and in the opinion of the author the better, scheme would be £23,000,000. Captain Swinton also sees the great opportunity that would be opened for new manufacturing towns on the banks of the canal which, properly planned and laid out from the commencement, each with its agricultural belt for the production of food for the inhabitants, would provide splendid settlements for the people, especially our returning soldiers.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

## Count as Restaurant Keeper.

Count Labienki, who said he was a member of an old Russian family, and who now keeps a restaurant in Shaftesbury-avenue, was refused exemption at the Russian Tribunal recently. He said he opened the restaurant three years ago with a capital of \$300, and catered for theatrical people, but his profit was only about \$100 a year.

## Modern Bronze Age Men.

The average Englishman of today (said Professor Keith, at the Royal Institution, recently) bore little resemblance to the man of the Bronze Age, whose long, narrow face and rounded head were still seen reproduced, however. It was curious that men of this type were playing leading parts in a large proportion to the number alive. The typical Bronze Age man was handsome, and about 5ft. 8in. in height.

## King to Commercial Travellers.

"In these days such expressions of unity and faith on the part of representative bodies are a source of strength and gratification to the King," was the message sent by his Majesty recently to the Commercial Travellers' Conference at Nottingham. It was decided to promote direct Parliamentary representation, and Mr. F. Coysh, secretary, was selected as candidate, the constituency he will contest being, it is understood, East Fulham.

## Higher Price for Beef in 1919.

To encourage the sowing of root crops for the feeding of cattle during the winter and spring months, the Food Ministry has arranged for the price of cattle and sheep to be increased upon a graduated scale up to 5s. per live cwt. and 3s. per head respectively during 12 months from November next. It is hoped that the scale allowing the farmer an increase of 5s. above the present prices during the time of year when it is most expensive to produce beef and mutton will have the effect of adding to the nation's supply of meat during that period.

## Women's Poker Clubs.

Poker is the latest form of gambling which is favoured by idle well-to-do women whose lives are spent in search of new sensation. The game is illegal, and the heavy fine inflicted the other day on some offenders shows that the authorities are in earnest in their endeavours to put it down. For months poker has been gaining ground among women, and the police are taking steps to cope with the evil. "Clubs" have sprung up all over London to meet the demand. Play usually takes place in the afternoon, and stakes run alarmingly high in most cases. "I know of many cases where women have lost as much as \$500 in an hour's play," the manager of a well-known and reputable West-end club told a Daily Chronicle representative. "Usually flats are hired for the play, but they are seldom used for more than one day at a time in order to minimise the risks of detection. Only imprisonment will stop the people who run these places. Their profits are usually in the form of a percentage on the 'kitty' and they are so high that a fine of £100 or so is a bagatelle to them."

## Dearth of Teachers.

According to the last Board of Education report a great effort will be needed to restore the supply of teachers to a satisfactory state. In 1908 there were 9,614 entrants for the profession in England and Wales. Afterwards there was a steady decline until 1913, when the number stood at 5,797. Then in 1915 the figures rose to 7,947, but another fall set in, and on August 1, 1917, the entrants numbered only 6,158. A continuance of the present shortage of supply, the Report states, will not only preclude such improvements as an increase in the length of school life, or a reduction in the size of the classes, but will gravely imperil the maintenance of the level of efficiency in elementary education which was reached before the war. Efforts are being made in the direction of placing salaries and prospects of the profession on a more satisfactory footing, to do something to arrest the decline next year, but the situation must at best continue critical for some years to come.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

## Ducal House as V.A.D. Club.

Provision has been made at Devonshire House, Piccadilly for a club for V.A.D. members. The club rooms open on to beautiful grounds, where three tennis courts will be available. The use of the club will be restricted to holders of the uniform permit, which must be produced on entry. There is no subscription.

## Invitation from Shanghai Municipal Council.

Mr. Ibakiyama, manager of the Shanghai branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, has been invited to sit on the Shanghai Municipal Council in the absence of Baron Fujimura. This decision was arrived at at a meeting of the Council on Saturday morning and a letter to that effect was sent to Mr. Ibakiyama.

## A Council of Agriculture.

Progress is being made with the establishment of a Council of Agriculture, to watch the affairs of the farming interest generally and to advise the Government. At a meeting in London of

the Executive Committee of National Farmers' Union, the vice-president (Mr. Padwick) stated that the proposed council would safeguard rural interests, which only thought of votes and how to get the cheapest food. It was decided to draft an agricultural policy scheme for the use of Parliamentary candidates.

"For this Relief Much Thanks."

Germans, as is known, have a great respect for Shakespeare, whom they have adopted as too good to be English. This led to an amusing incident at Rahleben Camp, related recently by Mr. H. Griffiths Newton, a repatriated prisoner of war. "We had occasion to use bad language," said Mr. Newton, "and one of the epithets directed at the officer in charge was prefaced with an adjective beginning with letter b. The prisoners were assembled before the commander, who ordered 24 hours confinement to barracks. Later, however, a deputation waited upon him, and politely informed him that the term in the English language was one of endearment, and was used by Shakespeare in 'Macbeth.' The punishment was countermanded."

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" " 50	50	1.20

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HOTEL MANSIONS.

## Presentation to Shanghai Cricketer.

The cricket match which took place recently between the Shanghai Cricket Club and the Powhatan Club was punctuated by the pleasing and interesting little ceremony, when in an interval Mr. W. O. D. Turner, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, who is shortly leaving for Dairen, was presented by the members of the Shanghai Cricket Club with a handsome silver casket,

as a mark of their appreciation of his services as a cricketer member of the Club. The presentation was made by Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, who, on behalf of the members of the Club, made reference to the esteem in which Mr. Turner was held by his fellow members. Mr. Turner made a short response, thanking the members sincerely for their kindness and appreciation of what in their opinion he had done to assist the Club.

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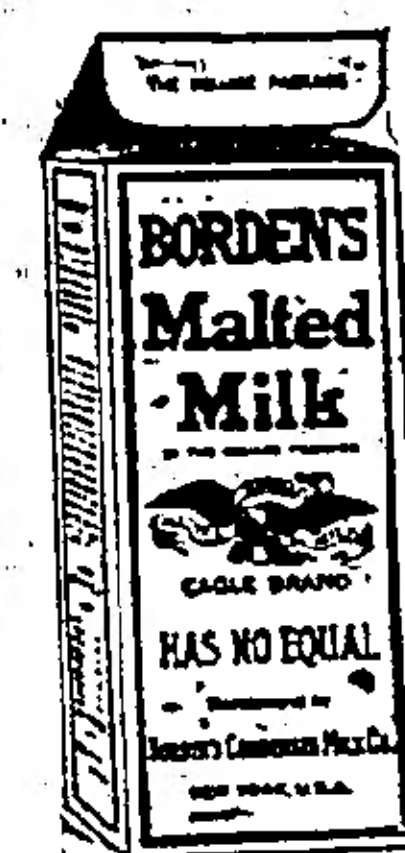
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## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1918.

### IDLE DREAMS.

The calm and presumptuous manner in which the Germans are setting about dealing with post-war problems, obviously with the idea in mind that they are to have things entirely their own way after the cessation of hostilities, must strike most level-headed people as being tragically comical. The other day we were regaled with full details of the German programme in Africa, whereby a great Central African Empire was to be built up, and now we have reported the formation of a German Economic Council concerning which the Huns evidently have much faith as to its post-war utility. When one reads of all these pretty schemes, the idea naturally intrudes itself that the Hun must either be the biggest bluff on earth or the most wilfully blind individual imaginable. If the Germans did not realise the fact before, they must assuredly be convinced through the latest developments on the battlefield in France that defeat for them is a matter of absolute certainty, and that with defeat must come the vanishing into thin air of all their fanciful dreams.

Some of the statements made by the leading lights of the new German Economic Council, at its inaugural meeting, are worth noticing, if only because they reveal a distinct undertone of anxiety concerning the future. The Germans have evidently lost no time in realising what the new British fiscal policy will mean to enemy countries, for yesterday's message made mention of one of the speakers dwelling on the world-wide importance of Britain's adoption of Imperial Preference. That scheme will most decidedly be universal in its effects, and Germany probably more than any other country will bemoan the disadvantageous position in which its adoption will place her, for in the past Britain has been a most convenient dumping-ground for cheap and nasty German products. The members of the new Council are also obviously perturbed at the possible restriction of German enterprise in the Near and Far East, since the President has emphasised the necessity of the "economic cultivation" of these regions against Anglo-American competition. The same individual dilated on the need of enforcing "economic peace" in Europe—another indication that the Germans are the first to squeal when faced with tariff wars—though in what manner this is to be attained, nothing is said. But perhaps the most important issue of all raised at the inaugural meeting of this Economic Council was the question of securing raw materials after the war. The President says the new body must re-establish such supplies from overseas. But that is far easier said than done. The point has many times been reiterated of late that after the war the bulk of the world's supply of raw materials will be in Allied hands, and the longer the enemy prolongs the war, the longer will she have to wait before participating even partially in its distribution. The Allies have in this regard the biggest economic weapon of all in their hands, and we may count with certainty upon their using it with the greatest effect possible.

All these economic and territorial ambitions of the Huns are just so much empty dreaming, and all the energy they are displaying is mere wasted effort. Germany will soon find that she has enough on hand in the war zones to keep herself fully occupied for some time to come. She will, indeed, soon learn that the black days of defeat are looming up on the horizon, and that, whatever she does, she will not be able to escape the great humiliation which is in store for her. We can therefore afford to smile at her idle schemings, knowing that the power to carry out her designs will assuredly be wrested from her. To Germany the saying may well be applied to-day that Nero fiddles while Rome meantime burns.

### A Dangerous Spot.

Complaint has reached us concerning a dangerous bit of foot-path in Des Voeux Road Central, and we ventilate the matter in the hope that the matter will soon be attended to. It appears that quite recently some drainage improvements were effected in the passageway close to Messrs. Wm. Powell's establishment and; in order to carry these out, it became necessary to make some excavations beneath the pavement and out on to the road. The work seems to have been satisfactorily done, save that the granite slabs of the pavement have been very carelessly replaced. Several of them project above the general level of the causeway, and we are informed that quite a number of people have been made painfully conscious of the fact. The danger arising from such careless workmanship is bad enough in the daytime; at night, it is doubly emphasised. We hope that the authorities concerned will cause the matter to be looked into without delay.

### Deserved Punishment.

It was extremely gratifying to observe that yesterday Mr. J. R. Wood did not mince matters when dealing with a contractor charged before him with contravening the regulations of the Public Works Department. The offence which the contractor was guilty of, that of using old bricks and lime mortar, instead of cement mortar in the erection of pillars, is a very serious one, but one which is committed all too frequently and would be even more common still were it not for the vigilance exercised by the P.W.D. Similar cases to these are continually coming before our Magistrates and the punishment meted out cannot be too strict. These contractors who will not observe the regulations laid down by the P.W.D., which makes them so that the safety of the public shall be assured so far as is possible, must be made to see that they cannot line their own pockets by using old material, without having to pay out in another direction. Mr. Wood inflicted a fine of \$200, and it is to be hoped that this will serve as a reminder to other contractors, who are tempted to do the same thing, that they will have to pay dearly for it.

### The Irish Puzzle.

Once again the Irish problem has been raised in the House of Commons on the motion brought forward by the Nationalist leader condemning the Government's policy. The difficulty of handling the question in a manner satisfactory to all parties is well illustrated by the respective attitudes of the Nationalists and the Government, as revealed by the speeches of Mr. Dillon and Mr. Shortt. For ourselves, we cannot accept the view of the Nationalist leader that the Government has conceived Conception with the express intention of "torpedoing" Home Rule, for there has been ample evidence to show that Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues have made every possible endeavour to arrive at a just and equitable solution of the problem. They have, however, been hampered both by the Sinn Féiners and the Nationalists, though we are glad to see that the sedition movement has appreciably diminished since the ring-leaders of the former have been placed beyond the power of doing further harm. Mr. Dillon's fanciful proposal that the whole question should be left to a jury of Americans chosen by President Wilson smacks somewhat of the grove; it would be just as absurd to ask a jury of Irishmen to decide whether the United States shall go "dry." British politicians have tried for many years to remedy the Irish grievances, and Irishmen themselves have been given an opportunity to solve the problem. Neither have succeeded. How then can we expect our American cousins to unravel the tangle? Only by mutual trust can the issues be straightened out, and the first requirement is that the various sections of Irish thought shall learn to have faith in the other.

### DAY BY DAY.

HE IS FORTUNATE WHO IS MADE CAUTIOUS BY THE DANGERS OF OTHERS.

To-morrow's Anniversary.  
To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of Germany's declaration of War on Russia.

### The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$4.4d.

### The Colony's Health.

During yesterday there were notified two fatal cases of plague and one fatal occurrence of diphtheria, all the sufferers being Chinese.

### Chinese M. P.'s for Canton.

By the China Mail steamer Nanking, over 30 members of the old Parliament took passage at Shanghai for Canton: Messrs. C. T. Wang and Chu Fa-chen are reported to be among the number.

### A Returned Banished.

A returned banished was charged at the Police Court this morning with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of old iron pipe in Saiwan and with assaulting and bribing an Indian constable who arrested him. Defendant denied the assault and bribery and said he claimed the iron thinking it was without an owner. These charges were withdrawn and defendant was charged with returning from banishment, he having been banished for 10 years. He pleaded that it was hard to earn his living in the country. His Worship passed sentence of a year's imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

### An Interesting Point.

A young married woman was charged on remand before Mr. J. R. Wood, this morning, with being in unlawful possession of 18 teels of opium valued at about \$200. Some weeks ago Sergeant Willis raided a house in Lyndhurst Terrace and discovered a pot containing the opium underneath defendant's bed. She was arrested for being the possessor of the opium. Defendant was represented by Mr. W. B. Hind, who said the opium belonged to his client's husband. She was totally ignorant that the opium was in the house. His client was arrested merely because she was the sole occupant of the house when the Police arrived. Mr. Wood recently reversed his decision for a week in order that Mr. Hind should consult legal authorities. This morning Mr. Wood informed Mr. Hind that he had decided to fine defendant, as it seemed to him that she was the only person having the custody of the opium as her husband was absent at the time and had been absent for several hours. She could not claim that she was unaware of the presence of the opium or deny being in custody of it. He fined her \$500.

### APPEAL TRIBUNAL.

Three Cases at the Next Sitting.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council will sit at 9.30 a.m. on Thursday, the 8th August, to hear the following appeals from decisions of the General Military Service Tribunal:—

- (1) Adjourned appeal by the Mercantile Bank against enrolment of Mr. R. Kennedy.
- (2) Appeal by the Asiatic Petroleum Co. against enrolment of Mr. M. M. Mass.
- (3) Appeal by the Proper Military Authority against the exemption of Mr. G. G. Wood.

### THAT TIRED FEELING

these mornings is most likely due to "liver." The remedy is



the little laxatives which aid digestion cure Constipation, liverishness, dizziness, bilious headaches, foul smelling breath. Of all chemists, and post free 80 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 86 E. John Road, Shanghai.

### U.S. WAY WITH GERMANS.

The Choice for the "Hyphenated."

A correspondent to the Times writes as follows:—

In a little country town in Pennsylvania a small boy jumped on the train and offered the evening papers. They were freely bought, and two men sitting together made some guttural noise as they saw the headlines announcing a German advance. It sounded like "Ach gut," but I cannot be sure. Whatever the words, no "Open Sesame" ever wrought quicker magic. Within an instant a little tornado arose; and before there was time to analyse the commotion or share in it two persons were lifted clean up and heaved into the street. The conductor did not attempt to interfere or stop the pace of the car. One man fell on his face, the other went spinning round and was nearly knocked over by a passing motor. Within the train three little Americans laughed and resumed their seats, and the incident was closed.

Later I recounted the experience to my host. A dry little smile wrinkled his mouth and vanished, as his daughter broke in:—"Now, Papa, I'll never forgive you; if you tell." But he told me the story nevertheless. An elderly Austrian body, who had been an old acquaintance of the family, had ventured to say that Germany would never be beaten. Though the occasion was a party at her own home, the daughter had turned on the old lady, lectured her on her sin against America, and insisted on her immediate ejection from the house. Thereafter all communication between the two families had ceased.

It seemed to me that the real feelings of a people are more easily and truly diagnosed in small places than in large; and such a pair of incidents, though slight enough, more impressed me than all the police-court incidents of New York.

I left this little town to journey to Virginia. In the smoking room of the Pullman only the war was being discussed; and I asked a citizen from the Middle West what he thought the West would be if there were news of heavy casualties among the American troops. "In my city," he said, naming some Wisconsin township, "it will mean death to the hyphenated." He meant, of course, people (and they were 50 per cent. of his neighbourhood) who were themselves down as German-Americans. Heavy American casualties have not yet been reported; but every single day signs multiply of an accumulated hatred of all things and persons named German. Every day in the bigger cities men are arrested and receive penalties of three months and upward for pro-German or pro-Austrian opinions. Most of the offenders are reported and in many cases arrested then and there by private citizens who now—as was adjudged in the Court the other day—have the right of such summary action. "Are you 100 per cent. American?" asks one of the most aggressive advertisements; and it will very soon be dangerous to be only 99 per cent. American, to say nothing of "50 50," which is the vernacular for 50 per cent. Indeed, it is already dangerous.

Not more than a week or two ago it was the habit of German sympathisers, when the news pleased them, to assemble in certain restaurants to drink—and eat—to the glory of the Fatherland. These resorts and their habits soon became known, and at least as many 100 per cent. Americans as Germans began to foregather to the festival. The result was that every one watched every one—the other to make sure that it was not observed—so that a restaurant, though crowded to overflowing with a company assembled to celebrate, was nevertheless enveloped in an atmosphere of preternatural gloom. A moment's rashness would precipitate a catastrophe, as every one knew; and now even the German restaurants are little more populous on one night than on another.

### AUCTION OF WAR RELICS.

Big Prices Fetched.

An auction of war souvenirs was the most interesting feature of the matinee at the Palladium on May 30 in aid of the Welsh Starving Prisoners of War Fund. The sum realised by the sale was over \$1,300, while the total proceeds of the performance amounted to nearly \$7,000. An autographed photograph of Mr. Lloyd George realised \$100. Two carrier pigeons fetched \$55, a 17lb. ham \$25, a Tank model 30 guineas, and a walking-stick made from the propeller of the first Gotha brought down in England \$50.

But the most spirited bidding was for a buckle off a German belt and a blade from a German propeller. The former fetched \$5, but was put up again by successive buyers as many as eight times, and altogether made \$41. Bidding for the propeller started at \$50 and went up in 50's to \$500, at which figure it went to Mr. Charles Gulliver, the managing director of the Palladium. Five times the propeller blade was put up again, the final result being \$850. A wind screen from an aeroplane, pierced by a bullet, was sold three times for a total of \$52.

Mr. Lloyd George was expected to attend, but important business prevented him. He sent a message, in which he said: "We who in this country enjoy comparative safety and comfort owe it to these brave fellows in the enemy's hands to do all that lies in our power to make their lot more bearable."

### Bangkok Schoolmaster Honoured.

The King has given permission for wearing the insignia of the Order of the Crown of Siam, Class 4, to Mr. Thomas Judge, headmaster of Wat Debarind School, Bangkok.

A few cases of lynching, of tarring and feathering, and such delicate reminders of patriotic duty occur almost daily in the West and Middle West; but these excesses are not the most thoroughgoing signs of popular feeling. Bigger movements are on foot. Instruction in the German tongue has been absolutely prohibited in the elementary schools of several States, including New York. Teachers are forced to take the oath of loyalty. School books are being rapidly revised, with a view to cut out all complimentary references to Bismarck and the Kaisers, as well as some unfortunate references to British Kings and rulers. Clubs here, there, and everywhere have passed a short and sharp rule which renders every member liable to be called upon to take the oath of loyalty. The boycott movement against German goods is spreading very rapidly, especially among women, and is to be methodically organised.

My impression is that if the war continues much longer, or if the American troops are heavily engaged, the problem of protecting the persons and properties of avowed Germans will strain law and order to the utmost. East and West, Americans are growing angry. The influence of this growing animosity in the German-American communities themselves is already apparent. Germans are a logical people. Many emigrants came over to avoid the excesses of the "slave State" of Germany, but have allowed themselves a strong sentimental affection for the Fatherland. They are now directly face to face with the fact that hyphenated are an unpopular and, indeed, a dangerous appendage. Compromise is difficult. A plain choice is offered. Shall they be German or American? People say, "Once a German, I do not believe it. It is daily disproved," and the best observers hold that thousands of Germans will in the next few months deliberately and thoroughly accept the country of their adoption, now the alternatives are so clear-cut. It is safer to be American than German; and fear is a powerful agent.

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The opposition declared in the Lower House of Convocation of Canterbury recently to the admission of women to the consultative assemblies of the Church serves to show how civilisation progresses backwards—in England, says the *Manchester Guardian*. It is a matter of history that some of the most sacred religious offices were given to Egyptian women in the days of the Pharaohs. In the primitive Christian Church too, women's share both in the ministry and in church administration was far more responsible than it is here to-day. For the first 350 years women were ordained priests, and for 800 years they served at the altar and administered communion.

Dr. Dearmer has told how two years ago in France he was in a church where a woman was taking the Rosary, kneeling before a chapel altar and saying the first half of the prayers; and how three years ago in the hill chapel at Messina the congregation was joining in the responses to a Litany which was sung by a woman. How is it, then, that in modern England, in a body whose congregations consist largely of women, and where women do the largest share of church, pariah, and reformative work, they have no official representation?

There has been a good deal of comment on the excellent way in which women—Wasas and Wrens and Penguins—have adapted themselves to military training, but very little on the curiously subtle individuality which no amount of communal life seems able to subordinate. A troop of marching soldiers is just a long khaki line, a complete impersonal whole made up, like a centipede or a chrysanthemum flower, of a number of undistinguished parts. A battalion of Wasas, uniformed and with the same military precision, is a very different thing. It divides itself into a thousand units, superficially out from the same pattern but each one obviously individual. One is conscious all the time of separate personalities, with buzzing little thoughts and varying shades of feeling. It is a procession rather than a set piece.

Political amenities of a rather unusual sort are being recalled by the death of Charles W. Fairbanks, says a New York paper. In Indiana political lines are sharp, but when Fairbanks was nominated for Vice-President in 1904, one of the chief persons to welcome him home from Chicago was John W. Kern, dyed-in-the-wool Democrat. The Republican had the opportunity to return the courtesy four years later, meeting Mr. Kern at the train and even presiding at the mass meeting of congratulation over his being named with Bryan. Another Democrat, destined not only to be nominated for the office that Fairbanks occupied for four years, but to be elected and re-elected, had the leading part in another greeting to him, when Gov. Marshall welcomed him on his return from a tour of the world. For a while Vice-Prædential candidates, successful and unsuccessful, were so thick in Indianapolis as to have given it the title, "Mother of Vice-Presidents," if it had cared for it. But a city that boasted a President could hardly be expected to be flattered by such a phrase—to say nothing of the best-selling post between the Alleghanies and the Sierras.

This is an American story. Two dealers in tombstones and monuments happened to meet in a train were soon talking shop with great animation. After they had discussed designs and inscriptions for some minutes, one of the dealers happened to notice that a negro passenger was listening to the conversation with apparent interest. Turning to him, one of the dealers said, "You seem to be interested in tombstones; what do you want on your grave?" "Say, boss," replied the negro, "I don't want none of them stone markers. When I die I want 'em to plant a watermelon vine on my grave and then let the glorious juice soak through."



## NAVY IN EAST AFRICA.

Treacherous German Attack.

A moving story can now be told from Admiralty sources of a gallant struggle by British naval men against a treacherous German attack during the operations in East Africa, says the *Manchester Guardian*.

In order to prevent the German merchant ships lying in the harbour of Dar-es-Salaam from coming out and sailing as tenders to the raider *Königsberg*, two of H.M. ships were despatched to that harbour. The German Governor had, in August, 1914, agreed that the German merchant ships must be regarded as British prizes, and he was now informed that their engines must be disabled. An hour later the Germans hoisted a couple of white flags on the flagstaff at the harbour entrance, whereupon working parties in boats were sent from the warships to inspect, and, if necessary, dismantle the engines. No sign was made from the shore until the boats were well within range, when a treacherous fire was opened upon them, the German white flag still flying. The senior naval officer, who was in one of the boats, has reported his experience as follows:

I had just given orders to go ahead when we were suddenly assailed by rifle fire from both banks, a considerable volume coming from the close vicinity of the flagstaff, whence still flew three white flags. "Lie down, everyone!" "Hard sport!" But steering was difficult, speed slackened, and it was found that the stoker forward was lying in the forepeak dangerously wounded. Bullets were raining over and into the boat, and through and against the thin iron plates rigged on either side the boiler, and round the coxswain in the stern sheets, but Lieutenant Corvon, with great pluck, ran forward and kept the fire going. Very soon after a seaman was hit in the head and collapsed, and then the coxswain, with blood running from his mouth, was shot in the leg. His conduct was splendid. He never flinched, but stuck to his post, saying: "That nothing, sir; I'm all right. We shall soon be out of the channel." It was very largely due to the coolness and pluck of this leading seaman that the boat safely emerged from the danger zone.

Commander Henry P. Ritchie, in another steam pinnace, was engaged in the same operations when fire was opened upon his craft and other boats from both sides. Commander Ritchie carried on, with the object of drawing all the fire on his steam pinnace and thus saving the other boats. On rounding a bend into the harbour the steam pinnace found herself under fire from every side. The coxswain and another man were wounded, the coxswain being relieved by an A.B., who was also very soon hit. The coxswain's wound having been dressed he returned to his post, but just afterwards collapsed backwards. Commander Ritchie then took the wheel, although the coxswain refused to give in, and between them they did the steering. Their condition was desperate, for a heavy fire was still being directed against them from all sides.

The Commander was hit seven times in succession by different bullets, but still stuck to the wheel; the coxswain never left his superior officer's side, and continued to help him all the time, although he collapsed several times during that terrible passage. For 20 minutes they thus ran the gauntlet of death; then as they reached the mouth of the harbour Commander Ritchie was shot in the leg, and at last had to leave the wheel.

In his official report of the proceedings Commander Ritchie writes:

I would respectfully bring to your notice the gallant conduct of Petty Officer Clarke, who manfully retained to the wheel after being wounded and stuck to it until the boat was in safety; and also of Able Seaman Upton, who by jumping to the wheel when Clarke was first wounded undoubtedly saved the boat.

In the Senior Naval Officer's report occur the following words:

## IMPROVEMENTS ON THE T. P. R.

Soldiers Under Control.

The *North China Daily News* Nanking correspondent says:

So much has been said and written against the Tientsin-Peking Railway that it is gratifying to be able to record the fact that conditions making for the comfort of passengers have been much improved within the past two or three months. There are far fewer soldiers now travelling on the road. And taking the consensus of the testimony of a number of passengers going back and forth from Nanking to Tientsin, Tientsin and other places, the travelling on the line is now comparatively free from many discomforts or annoyances. I myself can testify to the orderliness within the first and second class and even within the third class coaches and the attention of employers. The soldiers who had before given so much annoyance rarely give any trouble now when courteously or, if necessary, firmly dealt with. This should be said in justice to the foreign management who against difficulties and in a quiet way have been working toward the elimination of abuses on the road to a better standard of comfort and convenience.

The interesting feature in Nanking this summer has been the promotion of two summer schools. The Government Teachers College has opened a summer school at which prospective teachers from all parts of the country are taught the new phonetic system adopted by the Government. It is in essence the adaptation of a Chinese alphabet and will do the work that the romanized has been doing in many places. Books and papers are already being printed in this script and its progress in solving the question of China's illiteracy will be watched with interest, for its possibilities are large. In the case of the Normal College the system is taught with the special object of acquainting the men with Mandarin which they will in turn teach in their respective schools. This also is an interesting sign of the times.

Nanking University is conducting two summer schools, one in agriculture and forestry and the other in general education, each with about 70 in attendance. The ages of those enrolled in the former range from fifteen to fifty odd years.

In connection with the conduct of Commander Ritchie:—He is commended for his coolness and gallantry at the critical moment when he stuck to his post alongside the coxswain until his eighth wound rendered him physically incapable of doing so.

A good instance of a successful surprise landing, well planned and brilliantly carried out, was provided by the navy in connection with the clearing of the Lindi River district. The officer commanding the Lindi column paid a handsome tribute to the navy in his report of the operations. He wrote:

It was only the whole-hearted support of the naval officers and men which made the landing possible. The success of the whole operations depended upon this landing of about 3,000 men and porters, with ratings, baggage, and ammunition, at a spot which had never actually been visited. The tide ebbed extremely quickly, and many boats and tugs went aground. In spite of it all, the landing appeared to be a complete surprise and was practically unopposed, and was completed by 10.30 a.m. next day.

The result of the operations was to clear the country for 12 miles round Lindi and to capture five lighters (one a new steel one) and some chows. So ended a highly successful enterprise in which the navy and army co-operated in a spirit of character, good-fellowship and keenness.

## KILLING POWER OF INFANTRY.

Important Part of the Lewis Gun.

During the course of the present war, improvements in the nature and quantity of artillery have brought about complete changes in the technique of battle, but while public attention has been much occupied with this aspect of the war the corresponding increase in what one may call the killing value of the infantry has passed almost unnoticed.

At the beginning of the war the infantry battalion represented one thousand rifles and bayonets and two machine guns. These were battalion property, and were managed by the machine gun section, a specialist unit recruited from the battalion itself. To-day the whole system has been changed.

The machine gun power of a battalion added to its rifle power is to all intents and purposes doubled. If the calculation is made on the basis of a brigade who have a stock of special machine gunners quite independent of the infantry, it works out that the brigade to-day, on fire about three times as many bullets in the same time as a brigade of the 1914-15 period.

This has been brought about by the adoption of a light machine gun—the Lewis—as an infantryman's arm. Properly speaking the Lewis is an automatic rifle rather than a machine gun, and above all it is a single man's arm for it can be carried and used by one man. The machine guns proper are heavier arms, and need a gun crew of three or four men, for the gun, its tripod and its stocks of ammunition weigh altogether about one hundred pounds.

Every soldier is taught how to handle and use the Lewis gun so that casualties can be immediately replaced in the field. It is not capable of long steady periods of fire, for being air cooled, it heats up very quickly. Its special use is for sudden quick bursts of fire of thirty or forty shots. In an attack it is an ideal weapon for wiping out odd sections of the enemy or knocking out hostile machine guns, and as every infantry company has two or more of these Lewis guns, the fire power of an ordinary company is vastly augmented.

Apart from the fact that the Lewis guns enable one man to fire as many shots as twenty men, the terrific speed of fire is more valuable in another way. During an enemy attack groups of men may only be in sight for a minute or two. An officer directing the fire control of a company of riflemen might not have time to get the whole of his men firing at this special target at the proper range before it had got under cover again, but with the Lewis guns it means that only two or three men have to alter their sights and come into action on a fresh target. Very little time is lost, and the enemy are under a hail of fire long before they reach the next bit of cover.

The enemy admits that during the recent fighting many of his casualties were from rifle bullets—a phase which also includes machine gun fire, for all machine guns take the ordinary cartridge used in the rifle.

Practically speaking, he has run up against a wall of bullets infinitely thicker than even the wonderful rapid fire munitions of the old army of 1914. Add to this the supplementary weapons of bomb and rifle grenade, both of which have been used in the open fighting whenever the ranges were close enough, and it will be realised that the infantryman of 1918 has more fire power than was thought possible before the new weapons came in.

All these factors go towards the general aim of the Army, which is to kill and wound as many Germans as possible. Day by day a steady retail slaughter by bomb and shell and long range fire goes on, and whenever a close action or battle-fighting takes place, the killing becomes wholesale, owing to the terrific fire power of modern infantry.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned  
or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE.

NOURISHING &amp; IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

## SHANGHAI DOCK AND ENGINEERING CO.

Annual General Meeting.

The twelfth annual general meeting of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., was held on July 27, at the company's offices, there being present the following directors:—Messrs. John Prentice (Chairman), H. A. John Maoray, E. C. Richards, and John Johnston. There was a fairly large attendance of shareholders, 20,218 shares being represented.

The secretary, Mr. J. H. Osborne, having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—  
Gentlemen.—The Report and Accounts having been in your hands for some time, with your permission, we will take them as read. We are still suffering from difficulties and delay in procuring and getting delivery of materials, and therefore the completion of work has been and is still being very much retarded. During the year we delivered three steamers of a deadweight capacity of about 6,500 tons and another of about 3,100 tons will be delivered shortly. We have also carried out a large amount of repair and renewal work. We consider the result of the year's working very satisfactory and this is entirely due to the increased amount of work done, and we had the capacity for doing much more, had materials been procurable.

The amount transferred from General Working Account shows an increase of nearly 66 per cent. over that of last year, which showed an increase of nearly 45 per cent. over the previous one. The net profit for the year, including the amount brought forward from last year, after paying all charges and allowing for all known liabilities, amounts to Tls. 1,154,142.72, which we recommend should be dealt with as follows:—

Pay a dividend of Tls.	772,800.00
14 per share	
Place to Special Reserve Fund	240,000.00
Place to Depreciation Fund	70,000.00
Carry forward to New Account	70,742.72

We trust the recommendation will meet with your approval. We have written nothing off for depreciation, but propose to add Tls. 70,800 to the Depreciation Fund, which will then amount to Tls. 422,067.82.

By adding the Tls. 240,000 to the Special Reserve Fund it will then amount to Tls. 500,000, this fund, as you are aware, is to be used as the Directors may think fit for renewals, etc., and for equalisation of dividends, if necessary.

The alterations in the Balance Sheet Property Account as compared with that of last year are as follows:—

Machinery and Plant.—Tls. 41,212.50 less—due to sales during the year.  
Steamers and Launches.—Tls. 42,560.00 less—due to sale of a steamer.

The stock shows a decrease of Tls. 25,337.74. Sundry Debtors and Creditors are about the same as last year. Investments, deposits and cash show an increase of Tls. 700,335.48.

Maintenance in all departments has, as usual, been charged to working account.

We have at present a considerable amount of work on hand and have a contract with His Majesty's

Government for three standard steamers of Class "C." We have given an option for the purchase of some of our land, which we can spare, without in any way interfering with our works, or extension of them.

A resolution to give £1,000 to the Sailors' War Orphans Fund will be put later and we trust it will meet with your unanimous support.

The Directors who retire are Mr. R. S. F. McBain and Mr. John Johnston and they offer themselves for re-election.

The auditors Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, offer themselves for re-election.

Before moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

The report and accounts as printed were passed, with authorisation to pay a dividend of Tls. 14, on the proposal of the Chairman seconded by Mr. Johnston. A donation of £1,000 to the Sailors' War Orphans Fund was approved on the proposal of the Chairman seconded by Mr. Richards. Messrs. Johnston and R. S. F. McBain were re-elected directors on the proposal of the Chairman seconded by Mr. Maoray. Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews were re-elected auditors on the proposal of Mr. F. J. Barrett seconded by Mr. R. H. Parker.

There was no other business.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## "GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS. THE Steamship

"GLENNAVY."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 6th August, 1918, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 8th August, 1918, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1918.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE HONGKONG IMPORT & CHINA PRODUCE EXPORT CO., have this day removed to 14A Des Vœux Road, Central, First floor, (above Wiseman's).

Hongkong, 31st July, 1918.

## NOTICE.

THIS is to advise that Mr. H. E. PRICE, Late of our Canton Office, is no longer in the employ of this Company.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1918.



## IT'S GOING TO RAIN

To-day [perhaps, or tomorrow—you don't know exactly, but be prepared by purchasing a light and durable.

## ANDAMAX

—Pocket Slip on—

WATERPROOF

only \$10.50 each.

HEAVIER QUALITIES IN STOCK.

## MACKINTOSH

&amp; CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

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## Wm. Powell Ltd

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## SALE

NOW ON

As we are REMOVING our GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING and OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT

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BARGAIN PRICES.

SEE WINDOW.

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CELEBRATED SWEETENED LEMON SQUASH

## CORDIAL.

PRESERVATISED

MADE WITH FRESH AUSTRALIAN

LEMONS AND PURE SUGAR.

Price per doz. Quarts. \$11.00

Bottle. \$1.00

SOLE AGENTS:

AGENTS:

CANDE, PRICE &amp; CO., LTD.

Wine Merchants,

TEL. NO. 135. 6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.



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## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,  
Acting Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

CANADA, UNITED STATES  
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

Monteagle	31st July	Empress of Japan	6th Nov.
Key West	24th Aug.	Key West	11th Nov.
Empress of Japan	11th Sept.	Monteagle	7th Dec.
Monteagle	1st Oct.	Empress of Japan	

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Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

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General Agent, Passenger Department,  
Phone 752.

For freight rates and through bills of lading with Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe and West Indies, apply to—

J. M. WALLACE,  
General Agent,  
Phone 42.

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Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.  
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"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"  
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR"	Aug. 14th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Sept. 11th.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Oct. 9th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &amp; Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Steamer is interchangeable with the Toyo, Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:—  
Company's Office in  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,  
Chater Road.  
Telephone No. 141.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Inaba Maru T. 12,600	SAT., 17th Aug. at 11 a.m.
	Iyo Maru T. 12,330	WED., 4th Sept. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Tango Maru T. 13,500	SATUR., 17th Aug. at 11 a.m.
	Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SAT., 14th Sept. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Saizen Maru T. 9,000	MONDAY, 5th Aug.
	Bombay Maru T. 9,950	MONDAY, 5th Aug.

LONDON VIA LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGORAY, CAPE TOWN, SUEZ, PANAMA, COLON, SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK.

MELBOURNE VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, SUEZ, PANAMA, COLON, SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, SUEZ, PANAMA, COLON, SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, SUEZ, PANAMA, COLON, SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK.

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru," &amp; "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong:  
Suwa Maru WED., 14th Aug. at 11 a.m.  
Fushimi Maru WED., 11th Sept. at 11 a.m.

Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE  
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PART AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	20,000	13th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	29th Aug.
TERVO MARU	22,000	9th Sept.
SHIKYO MARU	22,000	22d Oct.

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THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
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NIPPON MARU	11,000	3th November.
KITO MARU	17,500	9th January.

Steamers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

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KING'S BUILDINGS.

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"NANKING" "CHINA"

(14,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry),  
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS &amp; HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"  
August 7th. August 31st.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

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SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 3rd Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sun., 4th Aug. at daylight.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Tues., 6th Aug. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 9th Aug. at 3 p.m.

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## SHIPPING NEWS.

Japanese Shipbuilding Engineers  
To America.

Four technical experts all in the service of the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard started for America on the 11th inst. on board the N.Y.K. steamer Kashima Maru to make a systematic study of the construction of concrete vessels at and about San Francisco and in Canada. It is said that the Mitsubishi are desirous of obtaining the patent for the construction of concrete vessels if they are satisfied of the commercial workability of such steamers.

Merchant Seamen's Food.

In reply to representations made by the Mercantile Marine Service Association, the Director of the Local Authorities Department, Ministry of Food, states it has now been decided that merchant seamen (including officers of the Mercantile Marine) ashore between voyages shall be entitled to rations on the same scale as naval ranks and ratings on leave from service abroad for the first fortnight after their discharge. This is the direct result of the efforts of the association, a body which maintains that seamen cannot resist exposure unless they are efficiently fed. At present the number of meat coupons allowed in these cases is 12 per week, the rate for butter and margarine being the same as for civilians. The Liverpool Food Office has been informed accordingly.

Correction of Standard  
Compasses.

The Dairen Marine Association inaugurated on July 1st a new line of services in correcting the standard compass, generally kept on board a vessel. Many instances have been noted with alarm in the nautical circle (in Japan), in which newly built vessels were enticed into danger by the incorrect indications of their own compasses, which had failed to be duly set to rights mainly owing to their excessive hurry to be employed at the best obtainable rates in the present tonnage famine. All compass, whether of standard or other patterns, stand in need of being adjusted, especially in case of repairs or replacement having taken place in their iron or steel parts which may influence the compass more or less. For the purpose of averting all such sources of danger, the Association is prepared to send an expert for the adjusting work on application.

Tax on Shipping Profits.

In disposing of their increased profits, steamship companies allot a considerable sum to "a special reserve against depreciation of ships" in addition to the ordinary reserve for the purpose. This may be with the idea of making provision for the rainy day after the war, but the matter is viewed by the Japanese taxation authorities in a different light. They now propose to tax any portion of profit, no matter in what manner it may be disposed of, except a certain approved amount of reserves to be set aside. The authorities have hitherto taken the view that depreciation reserves are legitimate as far as they do not exceed from 20 to 25 per cent of the total value of steamers held. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, in its statement of accounts for the last business term, set aside no less than ¥8,000,000 as ordinary and special reserves for depreciation. The "Japan Chronicle" hears it reported that the authorities are trying to set this amount reduced to about ¥3,000,000, and impose a tax on the remainder.

S.S. "Daihoku Maru" Offered  
To America.

Capt. R. Odagiri and crew under him who went to America on board the newly-built steamer Daihoku Maru, 9,600 tons, offered to America in exchange for iron by the Kawasaki Dockyard returned to Yokohama on the 8th inst. on board the s.s. Chicago Maru. According to the Captain's remarks, the U. S. Authorities held a very strict inspection of the steamers offered by the Japanese shipbuilders. The s.s. Daihoku Maru had undergone a minute overhaul at Kobe, just prior to her departure on May 14th, by the Military Attaché to the U.S. Embassy, Tokyo, among others. She was subjected to another close inspection at Seattle at the hands of the U. S. authorities and the Lloyd's agent when her delivery took place on June 10th. Her perfect construction, however, earned a hearty appreciation of the U. S. authorities. It seems the Captain says, that the steamers from Japan will be placed in the danger zone in the Atlantic, and that the s.s. Daihoku Maru has been commissioned that way after receiving a complete re-painting.







## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

## IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

London, July 29.  
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. H. B. Lees Smith, Mr. Bonar Law said he did not in the least admit that the policy of Imperial Preference was fatal to the League of Nations.

Replying to further questions Mr. Bonar Law said there would be no opportunity of carrying out the policy in war time but the Imperial Government had put itself into line with the Dominions Governments by accepting the principle. (Cheers.)

Mr. R. L. Outhwaite: Has the Government a mandate to commit the country?

Mr. Bonar Law: No, but the Government has always a mandate to commit itself.

## EX-LORD MAYOR HEAVILY FINED.

London, July 29.  
The Jonas case (in which Sir Joseph Jonas, former Lord Mayor of Sheffield, was charged with giving information useful to the enemy) has ended in a verdict of guilty of misdemeanour.

Sir Joseph Jonas was fined £2,000 and the second defendant, Vernon, £1,000 sterling, defendants being ordered to pay the costs jointly.

## MUNITION STRIKE ENDED.

London, July 29.  
The strike of munition workers has ended. The trouble was due to the Ministry of Munitions forbidding a few firms to engage more skilled workers with a view to enabling other firms which were understaffed to secure additional skilled labour.

## THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

Vladivostok, July 29.  
The Czech-Slovaks have occupied Schmalovsk two hundred versts northward of Nikolaevsk with the capture of considerable military stores.

## GERMAN MUNITION WORKS EXPLOSION.

Zurich, July 29.  
Two hundred and ninety-two people have been killed by an explosion at the munition works at Plauen.

## A STRANGE EPIDEMIC.

## Puzzled the Doctors.

Many of our medical specialists were puzzled when, during last March and April, they were called upon to see patients with an "ensemble" of symptoms hitherto unknown to them, the principal of these being a great somnolence occasionally deepening into coma, and paralysis of some of the muscles of the eye, followed frequently by facial paralysis, says a correspondent in the *Manchester Guardian*. The cases did not occur in great frequency; still, a few physicians with large hospital and consulting practices would see ten or twelve such cases during those two months. Professor Hall, of Sheffield, and Dr. Wilfred Harris, of St. Mary's Hospital, London, were the first to describe their cases in the *Lancet*. Naturally they looked about for a cause of this supposed new illness, and Dr. Harris finding that epidemics with very similar symptoms had occurred at different times, mostly in Germany, after eating sausages which somehow had gone wrong, the idea occurred that the disease might be due to the ingestion of the same micro-organism which caused sausage-poisoning—i.e., the *Bacillus botulinus* (botula—the sausage). However, this theory could scarcely hold good, for it was found that many of the patients had not partaken of any food which could be suspected, nor had even two cases of the new disease been seen in the same house or family members of which had all eaten of the same tin of preserved meat or salmon, &c. Epidemics of botulism have always appeared in Germany in groups—the sausages eaten there are mostly smoke-cured and only partly, if at all, cooked; further, the *Bacillus botulinus* has not been found in any of the so-called cases of botulism in England, and some essential differences in the symptoms could be noted. Thus, for instance, the dilation of the pupil of the eye and the drying up of all glandular secretions, saliva, tears, &c., which form such a remarkable feature in true botulism, were mostly absent. To illustrate the latter, it is, for instance, recorded that a mother who had lost two children from botulism and was ill herself with this disease would not cry, as her tear-glands had ceased to secrete. It was therefore somewhat un-

likely. This suspicion may now happily be dismissed. Of course it is generally known that no use of preserved food should be used in which gas has developed, evidenced by bulging or fizzing out when being opened; that, when opened, should be used up immediately and the contents, if possible, be recooked before use.

Soon after the description in the *Lancet* of the supposed new disease it was found that physicians in Manchester and Birmingham, and probably in other places, had seen cases with the same symptoms. But even before then the writer of this article had seen a patient who had just returned from Paris to Manchester whose illness had commenced in Paris. In this city Dr. Netter, physician to the Hôpital Trousseau, had observed and reported a small epidemic, and other cases had occurred at Rouen and Havre. Thus it was seen that we had to do with an epidemic of a few cases spread over a wide area.

It is known that a nervous disease of a somewhat similar character, but principally affecting children, occurs in rather wide-spread epidemics of sporadic cases. This disease (epidemic infantile paralysis or polio-myelitis) affects mostly the spinal cord; the new disease, though occurring mostly in adults and affecting mainly the brain or medulla oblongata, has many pathological and post-mortem appearances in common with the former, and is therefore a "polio-encephalitis."

Though the Paris epidemic—Netter calls the disease "Encephalite lethargique epidémique"—preceded the one in London only by a few weeks, it appears that Vienna had an epidemic of a similar nature in the winter of 1916 and 1917. A Vienna medical journal of May, 1917, gives an account of this epidemic which in all respects corresponds with that observed here.

It further appears that we have with this disease only another instance of the truth of Ben Akiba's saying, that there is nothing new under the sun, for a small epidemic of a similar character is recorded to have occurred in 1712 in Tubingen, in Germany; it was then called "sleeping sickness." (It has, of course, nothing to do with the sleeping sickness of the tropics.) And to come to more recent times, a similar epidemic occurred in 1890 in Upper Italy and Hungary; the disease was named "Nona." A number of cases, many of them fatal, occurred in Mantua, and others kept crop-

## THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

## More Evidence by Indians.

The enquiry into the death of the late Sergt. Glendinning was resumed this afternoon.

The Indian Sergeant, who gave evidence yesterday, was recalled on the point as to whether there had been any trouble between the Indian and the Sergeant, he yesterday being understood to say that had been none. He wished to correct that by saying that there had been none between himself and the Sergeant. The box of B36 had been searched by the Chinese interpreter in June last. The Sergeant was in Hongkong at the time. Witness was called by the Sergeant's interpreter and was told that B36 had stolen money from the charge room, this consisting of some ten-cent pieces. Witness was present at the searching. There had been no other trouble.

Asked about the letter written by B16 with regard to the deceased Sergeant having taken bribes witness said he did not know anything about that, and did not know why the accusations had been made.

The Indian constable, B145 who was on duty at the time of the murder, stated that he had been stationed at Tai O for eight months. He had been in the force for nine years. There was always a man on guard with a rifle and twenty rounds of ammunition this being left in the barrack room when the man was not on duty. The ammunition was left in the pouches and the belt hung on a peg by each man's bed. The arms rack was between the two windows of the barrack room. Witness went on duty at ten o'clock on the morning in question with his rifle and ammunition and was doing station guard. Sergeant Glendinning was sitting in the charge room. Witness took up a post under a tree at the western corner of the station. At this point it was not possible to see anyone sitting in the charge room, but a person standing might be seen if he were near to the window. The first thing he heard was the noise of firing, this being about half an hour after he had gone on duty. Everyone ran out of the station, some without shoes. Witness followed them. He only heard one shot before he ran. He ran away to the west, through the gate and up the hillside. He took his rifle and ammunition with him. Before running he looked at the back of the station. He could not say where the sound of the shot came from or how far away it was. He was standing wide awake at the time. He did not run straight to the charge room because when he saw the people running he did not know what was wrong. He did not know until he reached the hill that the shots were fired in the station. When on the hill he was joined by B212, B36, and B381, and they told him what had happened. He could not think who was firing. He sat there for over two hours, but he heard no woman scream. He knew that Mrs. Glendinning lived in the station, but he did not know whether she had run out. He did not know where the Sergeant was when he first ran, and did not try to find out. He did not try because his mind was all upset. On the hillside he made no enquiries and was not told anything. He did nothing, but simply sat on the hill and went down when the launch came.

Witness went on to complete his story and the enquiry was still proceeding when we to press.

France, England—in fact, all over Europe,—and some in the United States. At first it was feared that the epidemic might become as prevalent as influenza, but happily this fear proved groundless. There is every hope that the same may hold good for this epidemic. It is evident that the contagium, or virus, whatever it might be, is not very infective, no two cases having so far been observed in the same house, nor do, happily, many persons seem prone to the infection. Some experiments to isolate the poison were made in Vienna last year;

## LEATHER SALES TO GERMANY.

10,000 Bags of Quebracho Extract as Prize.

Sir Samuel Evans, in the Prize Court, condemned further large captures of quebracho extract and other extract for tanning. One Albert Davidsohn, who had been a claimant, was said to have exported leather and hides to Germany and to have been engaged in selling military boots to Austria.

The Solicitor General, Sir Gordon Hewart, K.C., and Mr. Theobald Mathew appeared for the Crown, instructed by the Treasury solicitor; and Mr. Le Quesne and Mr. Balloch for claimants, instructed by Messrs. Travers, Smith, Braithwaite and Co., and Messrs. Botterell and Roche.

The Crown asked for the condemnation of 13,900 bags of quebracho extract and tanning extract seized on four Scandinavian vessels as follows:—On the *Annie Johnson* 1,856 bags of quebracho extract, shipped by Bracht and Co. to the order of David Kapp Aktiebolaget, Stockholm; Rapp A.B. claimants. On the *Nautilus* 8,000 bags of tanning extract, shipped by Svensson, Ohlsson and Co. to the Svenska Emisions A.B., Stockholm; 4,200 bags claimed by Albert Davidsohn and 3,800 by the A.B. Nyman and Schultz. On the *Drottning Sophia* 1,800 bags of quebracho extract, shipped by Svensson, Ohlsson and Co. to Albert Davidsohn, of Stockholm, claimed by Olof Johnson and J. P. Brandstrom. On the *Annie Johnson*, 1,970 bags of quebracho extract, same shippers, same consignee, claimed by Olof Johnson.

Albert Davidsohn had been claimant in the last two cases, but the claim had been withdrawn.

The Solicitor General explained that in most of the cases relating to hides and tanning material which had come before the court the claimants had been able to produce documents as evidence of a sale in good faith to them, and had said the goods were intended to be consumed in Sweden. In a good many cases upon that evidence, and in the absence of sufficient evidence on the other side, the court had released the goods. In two of these cases, however, the Crown, by an accident, had been able to obtain evidence which clearly showed that the documents put forward on behalf of the claimants were fraudulent. In the last two cases, those of the *Drottning Sophia* and the *Annie Johnson*, he did not put it too strongly when he said there was indication of false evidence manufactured for the purpose of deceiving the court. The goods in these two cases were sent to one Albert Davidsohn, of Stockholm, and were in fact sold by him to a firm for export to Germany. In the other four cases the goods were insured by the Swedish State War Insurance Commission, a commission which professed to insure only when it was satisfied that the goods were for consumption in Sweden. He submitted that the fraudulent nature of claims to which he had referred put forward in the cases of the *Drottning Sophia* and the *Annie Johnson* was an element to be considered side by side with the general evidence in the remaining cases. Originally appearance was entered by Davidsohn in four cases, and except in the case of the *Drottning Sophia* there was no other claims till two years later. He suggested it was possible that parties in Sweden by that time had become aware that incriminating evidence was in the possession of the Crown and it was expedient to put forward a different claim.

The President, in delivering his judgment, said in the last two cases, the *Drottning Sophia* and the *Annie Johnson*, where there were claims by Albert Davidsohn and afterwards by Olof Johnson and J. T. Brandstrom, a case had been attempted to be set up in that court by wholly false documents. The 1,800 bags and the 1,970 bags of quebracho extract must be condemned as absolute contraband, its destination being Germany. In the

## PARNELL'S SISTER DIES IN WORKHOUSE.

The Final Tragedy of a Gifted Family.

The death is announced this evening of Mrs. Emily Ricketts, the last of Charles Stewart Parnell's three sisters, in the South Dublin Union Workhouse, says the Dublin correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* on May 23. All three died tragically, like their great and famous brother—Fanny, the youngest and, I believe, Parnell's favourite, at a very early age in Boston in the early 'eighties. She wrote some memorable poems, one of which—

Shall mine eyes behold thy glory, O my country?—remains a vivid Irish memory to the present day.

Anna, the eldest, and in the strength of her character and political convictions the most gifted, once stopped Lord Spencer, when Viceroy, as he rode through Westmoreland-street with his military staff, by seizing the bridle of his horse, to demand why he had visited certain tenants. She was found mysteriously drowned in a pond or lake in England about a dozen years ago.

And now Mrs. Ricketts, to the astonishment of the public and of her immediate relatives, has passed away, although possessing ample means, in a poorhouse. She had reached the great age of 80, and had been long in Wales with her daughter, Mrs. Delia Wright, nee Dickinson.

Some years after the death of her first husband, Mr. Dickinson, this sister of Parnell married Captain Outhbert Ricketts, an officer who has been invalided out of the Army and is at present in Australia. Her death, which took place in the workhouse on Saturday, was due to advanced age. The body will be interred in the burying-place at Ballinacorney, near Rathfriland, Co. Wicklow, where the remains of so many of the Parnell family already rest.

Mrs. Ricketts was the author of "A Patriot's Mistake," which contains an interesting history of the Parnell family.

In a preface to the work she wrote the following: "A well-known Irish journalist has said that ours was the most tragic family he had ever heard of. This, I think, is true."

## Victoria Theatre Attraction.

There should be a large attendance at the Victoria Theatre tomorrow night, when the final episode of the "Seven Pearls" are to be screened. All the mysteries of this serial will then be unravelled, and an unexpected ending is promised. There will also be shown a very pretty two-part play.

Annie Johnson, from Santos to Gothenburg, his Lordship said the claim was first made by Albert Davidsohn, to whom he had just referred. It was not made till several months after seizure. A month later the Aktiebolaget Kapp entered a claim, and the claim of Davidsohn was withdrawn. It was for the claimants to make out their claim, and his Lordship found the claimants had not satisfied him the goods had become theirs at the time of seizure. Their claim was disallowed. With respect to the rest of the case, he found that having regard to the need of quebracho extract, the value of the products in Germany, the commandeering there of raw materials for the purpose of the manufacture of leather in Germany, and the other dealings of Albert Davidsohn, these goods were really destined for Germany, and he condemned them accordingly. If he had to draw the inference, he should hold that, having regard to the dealings of Davidsohn, the goods were going to a fortified place of the enemy, Cologne. Of the cargo on the *Nautilus*, he released 220 tons out of 428 tons (or 4,800 bags) to Davidsohn, which he said had been made, and condemned the other 200 tons.

## THE TRIBUNAL.

## This Afternoon's Cases.

The Tribunal again met this afternoon and considered the following cases:—

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews.

A. E. Schulz, medically fit.

The following men of military age in this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—W. J. Woolley, T. A. Martin and A. J. J. Martin.

Mr. A. R. Lowe appeared on behalf of the firm.

The Chairman said it was seen from the papers which had been supplied the Tribunal that the firm was one of accountants and auditors and that the firm's business largely consisted of auditing the accounts of Hongkong firms, liquidations and receiving. The firm was established in 1902, before which time there were no qualified accountants practising in the Colony. The firm had branches at Shanghai and Singapore. It was put to the Tribunal that the firm's work was necessary for carrying on the trade of the Colony and was therefore essential. The total exemption of Mr. Schulz was asked for.

The pre-war staff in Hongkong was six Europeans, two chartered accountants, one incorporated accountant and three general clerks, while the Portuguese and Chinese staff was six, including one incorporated accountant and five general clerks. To-day the European staff is seven, consisting of two chartered accountants, one incorporated accountant and four general clerks instead of three. The Portuguese and Chinese staff had also been increased. The Chairman remarked that it was gathered from the papers that no men had left the Hongkong office for military service.

Mr. Lowe replied that Mr. Dunn, who was formerly in the Hongkong office, and who went on leave, did not return and was now doing accountants' work in the Ministry of Munitions. Mr. Chapman left the firm for the front and was now at the front. Mr. Williams, who was a partner, was at present away on leave. He believed that he was now spending a holiday in British Columbia.

Addressing Mr. Schulz, the Chairman said that it was gathered from the papers sent in that that he was 30 and single and that he had joined the firm about a year ago, having left Messrs. Linstead and Davis. He volunteered before the Military Service Commission last year. The Tribunal understood that for himself he did not ask for more than a month's exemption in order that he might arrange his private affairs.

Mr. Schulz was granted exemption until October 12.

The Robinson Piano Co.

F. H. Weston, medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm.)

Mrs. Pearson appeared for the firm and Mr. W. B. Hind also appeared.

Absolute exemption was claimed, it being stated that Mr. Weston was indispensable to the firm, being the only tuner. Mr. Weston is 23 and single, and has been in Hongkong for seven months.

Major Morgan claimed non-exemption, and after a short deliberation, the Tribunal decided to give no exemption.

Messrs. Caldwell Macgregor.

F. W. S. Evans, medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm.)

Mr. H. W. Looker appeared for the firm, and it was stated that the firm's head office is in London, with many branches in the Far East. Absolute exemption was claimed for Mr. Evans, who is 34 and married, and who is the manager in Hongkong.

Many points were raised in the papers, and these were referred to in detail.

Mr. Looker spoke on the question of keeping trade going, saying that if Mr. Evans were taken it would mean the closing of the branch.

Exemption was granted until October 12 to take up work.

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## CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Sham Retaining.  
Sham Chan-hsun is now on his way back to Canton from Wuchow.

The Macao Piracy.  
Another report from Ngai Tak Ming, commander in Chin Shan, in regard to the death of the European captain of the armed launch Pak Tau, and the escape of the 10 pirates, puts all responsibility for the affair on the Commissioner of the Lappa Oustonia.

Macao Government Thanked.

On receiving an official telegram from the Governor of Macao stating that the gunboat Kwong On (which had been seized by the disbanded soldiers of Yuen Tai) had been seized in Macao harbour, the Authority sent the Foreign Intercourse Commissioner along with a number of officers to Macao to thank the Governor on behalf of the Tachan and to take over the gunboat and bring it back to Canton.

Lottery Scheme.

Owing to the cancellation of the sale of the gunboat Kwong Hoi the redemption of the Bank of China notes cannot be carried out. The Financial Commissioner has therefore decided to issue lottery tickets on the same system as the War Bond tickets in Hongkong, but selling once every two months 100,000 tickets at \$10 each. Of the proceeds 70% of will go in prize, and 10% for expenses, while the remainder will be deposited with the Chamber of Commerce for redemption purposes. The whole matter will be controlled by the Chamber in order to secure the support of the public.

## THE KAISER TO HIS O. H. GENERAL.

Said Kaiser Bill to Ludendorff.  
This Yankee push must stop. They've chased my soldiers everywhere.

Until they're fit to drop. They've walloped them and hampered them.

Across the bloody Marne. And now they say they'll soon wind up.

Our German ball of yarn.

"Now right away you'll issue out ten extra rounds of 'schnapps' to see if we can't check some-how."

The driving of these chaps, Who seem to have the iron nerve.

The Germans lack so much Unless well primed with courage.

That the world has labelled "Dutch."

C. F. Freeman in the Manila Daily Bulletin.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

E. F. Ancoitt, medically fit. (The remaining men of military age in this firm came before the Tribunal on Friday, 5th July.)

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale appeared for the firm.

Mr. Ancoitt has returned recently from leave, and is head of the shipping office. His impending return was why Messrs. Bailton and Macdonald were allowed to go. Absolute exemption was asked for. Mr. Ancoitt is 36 and married.

Major Morgan made no claim. Exemption was granted.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co.

D. G. Nicoll, medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this Company.)

Mr. Adamson appeared for the Company.

Absolute exemption was asked for. Mr. Nicoll being the European engineer. Mr. Nicoll is 31 years of age and married.

Mr. Adamson said that a qualified engineer was essential. No claim was made by Major Morgan, and Mr. Nicoll was exempted.

The next sitting of the Tribunal will not be until next week.



## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## British Dyes Working too German Patents.

The number of German dye patents being worked in this country is rapidly growing says *The Journal of Commerce*. In the Patent Court, recently, the Controller of Patents, Mr. Temple Franks, and Sir Cornelius Dalton heard an application for licence to use 49 German dye patents, all owned by the Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedrich Bayer and Co. The application was made by British Dyes, Ltd., of Huddersfield, who have now asked for licence to use, for manufacture and research, something like 300 German patents. A week previous Messrs. J. B. Holliday and Co., Ltd., of Huddersfield, applied for licence to use a considerable range of German patents. Something like nine of the patents for which British Dyes applied are unexpired patents, or patents sent for registration in this country in the few months before the war broke out, and never registered. No specifications were filed. They are largely for dyestuffs for cotton and wool. The patents included 23,072, of 1904, tetrazo dye-stuff; 5,484, of 1908; triazo dye-stuff; 20,388, of 1908, dye-stuff of the gallo-cyanine series; 2,373, of 1909, anthracene derivatives; 2,394, of 1910, mordant dyestuff, dyeing from an acid bath; 25,292, of 1910, disazo dye-stuff; 30,104, of 1910, sulphur dyestuff; 11,083, of 1911, mordant dyestuff of the triphenylmethane series; 17,129 of 1911, triphenylmethane dyes; 18,206, of 1911, new compounds suitable for the production of dyes on the fibre; 23,791, of 1911, new colouring matter suitable for the production of lakes; 2,307, of 1912, stable solution of diazotised intraniline; and 16,928, of 1912, ortho-substitution products of aceto-acetic aniline and its homologues. Mr. Mortimer, of Messrs. Slaughter and May, exporters of British dyes, three of whose chemists—Dr. Forster, Mr. Whitmore, and Dr. Mason—were present in court. The proceedings were watched by Mr. Newton on behalf of the Merssey Chemical Works. Mr. Newton explained, for the Merssey Chemical Works, that some of the patents had been assigned to them. The Controller of Patents said the court were satisfied of the stability and capacity of British Dyes, Ltd. They had come to know them well there. The licences asked for would all be granted, and the royalty would be, as in previous applications, 2½ per cent. for dyestuffs, and 1 per cent. for intermediate products.

## EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
T/T Demand	3/4½
30 d/s	3/4½
60 d/s	3/4½
4 m/s	3/4½
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	143½
T/T Japan	149
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	79½
co & New York	
T/T Java	151½
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	454½
Demand, Paris	455
BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	3/5¼
4 m/s. D/P	3/5½
4 m/s. L/C	3/5½
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/5½
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	80½
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	469½
6 m/s. France	474½
Demand, Germany	
Demand, New York	79½
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	158½
Demand, Singapore	143½
On Haiphong	144½ prem.
On Bangkok	46½
Sovereign	5/30
Gold Leaf, per oz.	44/30
Bar Silver, per oz.	48 13/16

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER	
H'kong 50 cts. sub.	par.
" 10 "	\$50 prem.
" 5 "	\$150 prem.
Canton	5% dis.

## PREPARATIONS FOR THE FRONT.

(By Lieut. R. S. H. Sturges.)

A drift of men is awaiting orders to leave England for the front. There is a feeling of expectancy, a kind of tension in the air. That moment of which most of them have been thinking for the past year is now close at hand. The old monotony and routine of training is broken by inspections, by parades for kit and clothing and similar significant evidences of departure. The prospect of change introduces an atmosphere of uncertainty foreign to military routine, which stimulates a feeling of excitement and adventure.

The necessary preliminaries have been completed. The men have each thrown the requisite number of live bombs; they have been fitted with gas masks and have passed through the lethal chamber; vaccination and inoculation are things of the past.

The next sign of approaching departure is the issue of ammunition, boots—a fresh pair to each man. The distribution of new boots comes first, for a day or two's wear is necessary before a new boot will adapt itself to the foot. Those who have set out on a long march in a new pair of boots will have good reason to endorse this statement.

As the fateful day approaches, the quartermaster's store assumes the appearance of a large clothing establishment. All day long the men besiege its doors, while the quartermaster and his satellites serve out to them their kit for overseas. Rifles and equipment must be made complete, missing straps and oil bottles replaced. Old clothing is exchanged for new; caps, jackets, trousers, puttees, shirts and underclothes are made up to strength. To return the soldier hands in all his spare clothing which he cannot take with him: spare uniform, spare boots and underclothes. In addition various small but necessary articles are issued to each man—pay books, jack-knives, identity discs, field dressings and the like.

The last day before departure is one of endless bustle and activity. Everything must be left ship shape. Mattresses are emptied of their straw and returned to the store; the boards which form the soldier's bedstead are stacked and counted, blankets rolled and the barracks or huts swept out.

In the afternoon there is a kit inspection. Every article of each man's kit is laid out according to a prearranged scheme, so that the inspecting officer can tell at a glance if anything is missing. Each article from the great coat, blanket and rubber sheet, down to the tooth brush, razor and piece of soap, is carefully checked, and if missing is replaced. Last of all the 'Iron Bation' is issued. This is carried in a small white bag and consists of a tin of Bally Beef, a sealed tin of tea and sugar, and several substantial biscuits. The Iron Bation is issued to each man, and ration is sacrosanct. No part of it must be eaten except in an emergency and then only at the

orders of an officer; it is the soldier's last hope, and he is seldom called upon to use it.

Quite apart from the official list of articles, with which he is supplied for service overseas, each soldier is confronted with a difficult problem in the choice of his own personal belongings. Consider his position. He is about to start on a journey, indefinite as to length or destination. His luggage is restricted to a pack, a small haversack, and the pockets of his tunic. For the past week every shop window has been a temptation. A pipe, tobacco, pouch, cigarette case and a store of cigarettes are all necessities; a tinder-lighter will save matches. There are all kinds of attractive conveniences advertised to fit the breast pocket: a writing case for instance, a metal mirror, a miniature medicine chest, a collapsible knife, fork and spoon. He wants them all but unfortunately his tunic is only fitted with two breast pockets.

Finally, his kit complete and his purchases made, he prepares for the last parade. 'Packing up' is a delectable form of amusement at the best of times; when leaving for the front it is an operation requiring patience, skill, and not a little muscle. The great coat and waterproof sheet—both bulky items—are rolled up small and forced into the pack; rations for the journey are carried in the haversack; socks, shirt, shaving tackle and the rest must all find a corner—everything is packed in somehow, and after a heated struggle the men help one another into their harness, strap themselves up, and 'fall in' for the last time on the parade ground.

The departure in nearly every case takes place at night. Officers armed with electric torches walk down the ranks and inspect their men. At last the word is given and, headed by the band, the men march silently off the parade ground. Presently an order is shouted 'March at ease.' Rifles come down to a more comfortable angle, cigarettes are brought out and matches gleam; the silence is broken by songs and cheers from the men as they start, full of excitement, on their great adventure. The band strikes up a popular song and the men join in, awaking the echoes with their voices. The sound of the band, of the singing, the cheers and the laughter can be heard from afar. As they march on into the night the sounds grow fainter and die away in the distance: and they are gone.

## Chinese Emigration.

The Chinese representative at Rio de Janeiro has had a conference with the Minister of Agriculture to submit to him a project for Chinese emigration on the system of agricultural colonies principally for the cultivation of rice. The Chinese Government will pay part of the cost of transport and will supply the necessary tools. The Brazilian Government will cede to the Chinese colonies ten hectares of land per family, and ration is sacrosanct. No part of it must be eaten except in an emergency and then only at the

## HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL). Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

SIGNAL.	SYMBOL.	MEANING.
1.	(RED) ▲	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.	▲	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3.	▲	South (S.E. to S.W.)
4.	▲	East (N.E. to S.E.)
5.	▲	West (N.W. to S.W.)
6.	▲	Gale expected to increase.
7.	+	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction.)

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a black signal has been displayed it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. "Tener", Green Island signal mast, the "Signal" on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chi-choi, and the flagstaff near the Field Office's Quarters at Lo-wan.

The Night Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. "Tener", Green Island signal mast, the "Signal" on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chi-choi, and the flagstaff near the Field Office's Quarters at Lo-wan.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first supplemented at night.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a CONE will be exhibited at the following stations—

GAP ROCK WAOLAN STANLEY ABERDEEN

to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

## HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (NON-LOCAL). Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

The Signals are made by means of ten symbols representing the ten numerals—

1. — 2. — 3. — 4. — 5. — 6. — 7. — 8. — 9. — 0. —

They are displayed at the yard arms of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, and remain until an order to change or lower is received from the Observatory.

The following information is given—

Typhoon and Continental (a) Direction of centre, by 4 symbols (one yard arm).

Depression Signal (b) Direction of centre and velocity (centre and time, by 3 symbols).

Gale Signal (c) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time, by 4 symbols (one yard arm).

The upper symbol of group (a) indicates the direction in which the Typhoon or Depression is travelling. (Table 1.)

The middle symbol of group (a) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the Typhoon is travelling. Alternatively it may indicate certain conditions, or a Continental Depression. In such a case no velocity is given.

The lowest symbol of group (a) indicates the time at which the centre was in the position signalled.

The upper symbol of group (b) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction from which the gale is expected, and the lowest symbol the time at which gale conditions were first indicated.

The upper symbol of group (c) indicates the direction in which the Typhoon or Depression is travelling. (Table 1.)

The middle symbol of group (c) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the Typhoon is travelling. Alternatively it may indicate certain conditions, or a Continental Depression. In such a case no velocity is given.

The lowest symbol of group (c) indicates the time at which the centre was in the position signalled.

The upper symbol of group (d) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction from which the gale is expected, and the lowest symbol the time at which gale conditions were first indicated.

The upper symbol of group (e) indicates the direction in which the Typhoon or Depression is travelling. (Table 1.)

The middle symbol of group (e) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the Typhoon is travelling. Alternatively it may indicate certain conditions, or a Continental Depression. In such a case no velocity is given.

The lowest symbol of group (e) indicates the time at which the centre was in the position signalled.

The upper symbol of group (f) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction from which the gale is expected, and the lowest symbol the time at which gale conditions were first indicated.

The upper symbol of group (g) indicates the direction in which the Typhoon or Depression is travelling. (Table 1.)

The middle symbol of group (g) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the Typhoon is travelling. Alternatively it may indicate certain conditions, or a Continental Depression. In such a case no velocity is given.

The lowest symbol of group (g) indicates the time at which the centre was in the position signalled.

The upper symbol of group (h) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction from which the gale is expected, and the lowest symbol the time at which gale conditions were first indicated.

The upper symbol of group (i) indicates the direction in which the Typhoon or Depression is travelling. (Table 1.)

The middle symbol of group (i) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the Typhoon is travelling. Alternatively it may indicate certain conditions, or a Continental Depression. In such a case no velocity is given.

The lowest symbol of group (i) indicates the time at which the centre was in the position signalled.

The upper symbol of group (j) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction from which the gale is expected, and the lowest symbol the time at which gale conditions were first indicated.

The upper symbol of group (k) indicates the direction in which the Typhoon or Depression is travelling. (Table 1.)

The middle symbol of group (k) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the Typhoon is travelling. Alternatively it may indicate certain conditions, or a Continental Depression. In such a case no velocity is given.

The lowest symbol of group (k) indicates the time at which the centre was in the position signalled.

The upper symbol of group (l) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction from which the gale is expected, and the lowest symbol the time at which gale conditions were first indicated.

The upper symbol of group (m) indicates the direction in which the Typhoon or Depression is travelling. (Table 1.)

The middle symbol of group (m) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the Typhoon is travelling. Alternatively it may indicate certain conditions, or a Continental Depression. In such a case no velocity is given.

The lowest symbol of group (m) indicates the time at which the centre was in the position signalled.

The upper symbol of group (n) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction from which the gale is expected, and the lowest symbol the time at which gale conditions were first indicated.

The upper symbol of group (o) indicates the direction in which the Typhoon or Depression is travelling. (Table 1.)

The middle symbol of group (o) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the Typhoon is travelling. Alternatively it may indicate certain conditions, or a Continental Depression. In such a case no velocity is given.

The lowest symbol of group (o) indicates the time at which the centre was in the position signalled.

The upper symbol of group (p) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction from which the gale is expected, and the lowest symbol the time at which gale conditions were first indicated.

The upper symbol of group (q) indicates the direction in which the Typhoon or Depression is travelling. (Table 1.)

The middle symbol of group (q) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the Typhoon is travelling. Alternatively it may indicate certain conditions, or a Continental Depression. In such a case no velocity is given.

The lowest symbol of group (q) indicates the time at which the centre was in the position signalled.

The upper symbol of group (r) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction from which the gale is expected, and the lowest symbol the time at which gale conditions were first indicated.

The upper symbol of group (s) indicates the direction in which the Typhoon or Depression is travelling. (Table 1.)

The middle symbol of group (s) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the Typhoon is travelling. Alternatively it may indicate certain conditions, or a Continental Depression. In such a case no velocity is given.

The lowest symbol of group (s) indicates the time at which the centre was in the position signalled.

The upper symbol of group (t) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction from which the gale is expected, and the lowest symbol the time at which gale conditions were first indicated.

The upper symbol of group (u) indicates the direction in which the Typhoon or Depression is travelling. (Table 1.)

The middle symbol of group (u) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the Typhoon is travelling. Alternatively it may indicate certain conditions, or a Continental Depression. In such a case no velocity is given.

The lowest symbol of group (u) indicates the time at which the centre was in the position signalled.

The upper symbol of group (v) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction from which the gale is expected, and the lowest symbol the time at which gale conditions were first indicated.

The upper symbol of group (w) indicates the direction in which the Typhoon or Depression is travelling. (Table 1.)

The middle symbol of group (w) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the Typhoon is travelling. Alternatively it may indicate certain conditions, or a Continental Depression. In such a case no velocity is given.

The lowest symbol of group (w) indicates the time at which the centre was in the position signalled.

The upper symbol of group (x) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction from which the gale is expected, and the lowest symbol the time at which gale conditions were first indicated.

The upper symbol of group (y) indicates the direction in which the Typhoon or Depression is travelling. (Table 1.)

The middle symbol of group (y) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the Typhoon is travelling. Alternatively it may indicate certain conditions, or a Continental Depression. In such a case no velocity is given.

The lowest symbol of group (y) indicates the time at which the centre was in the position signalled.

## BANKS

## BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

## INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—France 45,000,000. Paid up 22,500,000.

(¼ of the Capital), i.e. France 11,250,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.

Chairman of the Board of Directors: André Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Fournet.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON, YUNNANFOU.

IN FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange. M. ROUET DE JOURNÉ, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, 5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.

## NOTICES.

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE.		
UP HILL.	DOWN HILL.	EVERY 15 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 1.30 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 1.30 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.30 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	1.30 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
2.00 A.M. to 2.30 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 2.30 A.M.	10 MIN.
2.30 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.	2.30 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
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# The Three Castles MAGNUMS Cigarettes

MADE  
IN  
ENGLAND

FRESH STOCKS HAVE ARRIVED AND ARE NOW  
OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS

This Advertisement is issued by British American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

## POST OFFICE.

The charge for customs duty on type samples of unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding 5 oz. in gross weight, and on samples of spirits (except re-fused spirits) not exceeding 12 oz. in gross weight imported into the United Kingdom by post has now been increased to 15/6d and 15/4d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign "rice" except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Baghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Colonies in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Aden, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/8 to the rupee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mail close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammarah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. Sundays and Holidays noon.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressee of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abu Dhabi, Amara, Bagdad, Basra, Basra City, Fao, Kut, Nasiriyah, Qala Saleh, Suk-ah-Shaykh and Zubair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammarah by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada. The rates of postage are as follows:—Parcel not over 5 lbs. 90 cents. Do. 11 lbs. 1.12 Do. 11 lbs. 2.70 No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

### TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao—1st Aug. 8 a.m.

Hobow & Faipong—1st Aug. 9 a.m.

Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin—1st Aug. 9 a.m.

Saigon—1st Aug. 9 a.m.

Straits, Esnako, Australia, New Zealand, Cape Town, India, Mauritius, South Africa, Lourenco Marques, Cape Town and Europe via Cape—1st Aug. 11 a.m. Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—1st Aug. 11 a.m.

Straits and Bangkok—1st Aug. 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central, and South America and Europe via Victoria, B.C.—1st Aug. Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.

Saigon—1st Aug. 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 2nd August.

Shanghai and North China—2nd July, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—2nd Aug. 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—2nd Aug. 2 p.m.

Saigon—2nd Aug. 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 3rd August.

Sandakan—3rd Aug. 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—3rd Aug. noon.

Shanghai and North China—3rd Aug. 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, 4th August.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung—4th Aug. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 5th August.

Shanghai and North China—5th Aug. 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 6th August.

Shanghai and North China—6th Aug. 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 9th August.

Straits, Bangkok, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez—9th Aug. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday 5th August at 5 p.m.

## WEATHER REPORT.

July 30d. 16h. 10m.—Orders given to lower local typhoon signal No. 5.

July 31d. 11h. 50m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased considerably over the Philippines and Formosa, and in the vicinity of Hongkong; it has increased slightly elsewhere. The typhoon has shifted up; a shallow depression is situated over Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.27 inches. Total since January 1st (3.09 inches) against an average of 51.56 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Station	Forecast
1. Hongkong to Gap Rock	S. & S.W. winds, moderate; cloudy; showery.
2. Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. July 31, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Force	Weather
Vostock	6a						
Nemuro	5a						
Hakodate							
Tokio							
Kochi							
Kagasaki							
Kobe							
Yokohama							
Osaka							
Naha							
Shimonoseki							
Yokohama	6a	29.83	77	91	se	6	0
Shanghai		29.83	79	90	se	2	b
Amoy		29.83	78	92	se	4	b
Amoy		29.81	81	85	se	1	b
Amoy		29.75	78	92	sw	2	0
Swatow		29.84	75	94	0	0	0
Taihou		29.79	75		0	0	0
Taihou		29.78	75		0	0	0
Koshun		29.84	75		0	0	0
Aden		29.79	79		0	0	0
Canton		29.80	79	91	se	0	0
H'kong		29.82	79	91	se	4	0
Gap Rock		29.80			sw	5	0
Macao		29.58	77	96	sw	4	0
Wuchow							
Hankow							
Yokohama	7a	29.54	77	94	ene	4	0
Tourane		29.59	82		sw	2	0
C. St. J.		29.73	75		sw	5	0
Apurri		29.81	77	84	se	2	0
Dagupan		29.84	75	96	se	1	0
Manila							
Legaspi							
Tacloban							
Holbo		29.86	75	94	0	0	0
Surigao							
Guam	420						
Labuan		29.81	80	96	sw	2	0

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, July 31, 1918.

1. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. Direction of Wind, to two points.

5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
Barometer	29.51	29.62	29.67
Temperature	80	79	78
Humidity	80	91	91
Wind Direction	S.W.	S.	S.W.
Force	4	4	4
Weather	oq	oq	oq
Rain	1.71	0.00	1.35
Light open air Temperature on the 30th		75	75
Lowest		64	64

H.K. Observatory, July 31, 1918.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 29th July to 4th Aug.

Day	High Water	Low Water
29th	11.15	5.15
30th	11.15	5.15
31st	11.15	5.15
1st	11.15	5.15
2nd	11.15	5.15
3rd	11.15	5.15
4th	11.15	5.15

5. Direction of Wind, to two points.

6. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous

Day On date

On date

Barometer

Temperature

Humidity

Wind Direction

Force

Weather

Rain

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H.K. Observatory, July 31, 1918.

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TIDE TABLE.

From 29th July to 4th Aug.

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31st 11.15 5.15

1st 11.15 5.15

2nd 11.15 5.15

3rd 11.15 5.15

4th 11.15 5.15

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

### VICTORIA THEATRE.

July 30th and 31st.

EDWIN ARDEN

in the 5-part

Gold Rooster Drama:

### "THE IRON HEART."

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 2nd. August 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

(For account of the concerned)

1-4 cylinder 7 passenger "Marathon" Motor Car (2nd hand).

And 1-5 H.P. Pope Motor Cycle and Side-car

On view from Thursday the 1st August, 1918.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on

Tuesday, the 6th day of August, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Battery Street, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Content in Acres.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	at Battery Street, in the Colony of Hongkong	47 feet by 60 feet	0.003	£10	£10

G. R.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on

Tuesday, the 6th day of August, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Babington Path, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Content in Acres.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	at Babington Path, in the Colony of Hongkong	47 feet by 60 feet	0.003	£10	£10

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G. R.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William

Cade Barnett at 11 Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria

Hong Kong.

## NOTICES.

FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE COMPANY.

THE AGENCY agreement between our Company and M.M. Floquet et Knott will expire on the 31st of July 1918. We beg to inform our Customers that from the 1st of August next we shall open our own Office at 18 Post Office Building and that Mr. Cayrou will act as our Manager in Hongkong and sign p.p. on behalf of the Company.

J. DE LA POMMERAYE, General Manager. Hongkong, 29th July, 1918.

### FLOQUET AND KNOTH.

THE AGENCY agreement between our Firm and the Far East Oxygen and Acetylene Company expiring on the 31st of July 1918. We beg to inform our Customers that from the 1st August next all inquiries etc., regarding the Far East Oxygen and Acetylene Company should be addressed to the Office of the above Company 18, Post Office Building Hongkong.

FLOQUET & KNOTH, Agents of the Far East Oxygen &